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VOL. 45.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 22, 1906.

No. 149.

TEST OF STRENGTH IN LABOR CONGRESS

Socialist Platform Rejected by Overwhelming Majority--Last Year's Officers Remain for Next Term.

The test of strength between the aggressively Socialist wing of the Trades and Labor Congress, and the "trades unionist, pure and simple," came last afternoon at the conclusion of an afternoon of keen debate, admirable for the splendid temper displayed by both sections, even while the sharpest passages were taking place. By a vote of 68 to 7 the congress settled definitely the question of the actual strength of radical socialism and demonstrated that its activity in debate was out of all proportion to its strength in division.

The issue involved was clear and simple. The congress having decided on independent political action, the committee recommended a party with the platform of the congress as that of the new political force. The Socialists wanted the new party to subscribe to the platform of the Socialist party of Canada, and although Vice-President Simpson, one of the brightest men in the congress, saw the tactical error his supporter, Delegate Pettipiece, had made and got him to withdraw his amendment, Delegate Dutton precipitated the crisis by insisting on the issue being forced, with the result above described.

It was to all intents and purposes the big field day of the present congress, and the air was electric with feeling, for every man and woman in the room knew that the issue would be sharply joined. Leader Hawthornthwaite of the British Columbia Socialists looked on from a spectator's chair right behind those of two or three of his most active disciples.

The debate reached an almost dramatic climax when President Verville, M. P., took the floor, and when he resumed his seat, the occasion was a peaceful parallel of that historic moment at Waterloo when the Iron Duke quietly closed his glasses and said: "The field is won, order the whole line to advance." He practically swept the field of his critics.

When the test of strength seemed inevitable Vice-President Simpson rose, and in a clever and manly speech outlined his own position. Briefly, he explained that having subscribed to the Socialist platform, which obligated its members to vote for none but Socialists, he could not cast his vote for the candidate of the congress. The veteran "pure and simple" trades unionist Flett, of Hamilton, at once recognized the opening, and scored the Socialists for their extreme position. But the climax came with a speech of Mr. Verville, who, leaving the chair, unbogged his mind of thoughts which have evidently been rankling for some days, but have been repressed by the restrictions which his office imposes. He spoke of the different brands of Socialists he had met since attending this congress and asked the convention to bear with him, as he would not be a candidate for re-election, nor would he again attend a convention. There were vigorous cries of "no, no," but he insisted that he was weary of unreasonable criticism from men who could not understand the extreme difficulty of his position in the house. As he proceeded and explained his attitude in the previous affair and, contrasted, the high sounding pretensions of Socialists who said the world was their country with their deeds in which they refused to support men as honest and sincere as themselves, he was frequently compelled to stop while the delegates cheered him with loyal enthusiasm.

During the afternoon there had been many friendly caucuses endeavoring to secure united action between the divergent elements in the congress. This was very much accelerated by the Victoria delegates. As a result when last night the election of officers came there was practically no discussion. It was thought that re-electing those who had done so well in previous years was the best course to pursue, and, therefore, the old officers resumed their seats by acclamation. In this connection it is well to state that although a member of the Socialist party, Vice-President Simpson explained his position in a careful and gentlemanly way. That, however, regarding the platform taken by him was not absolutely in accord with the majority of the members, it was thought well to re-elect him in the position he had so admirably filled for two years.

In view of this, all the officers were re-elected unanimously. It shows that they have preserved during their various terms of office the confidence of the convention. Alphonse Verville, M. P., was for the third time made president and Mr. Simpson, largely owing to his many statements of his position, assumed the office for the same period. Of Mr. Draper, the secretary-treasurer, who takes the office for the sixth period, which he commenced with the opening of the present century, it is unnecessary to speak. Suffice it to say that a revenue of \$600, raised to nearly

\$6,000 shows the evidence of his work.

The choice of Winnipeg as the next place of meeting proves to the satisfaction of all the delegates that the West is in the growing time of Canada. Moose, Jaw entered the contest very late in the game, and the support given to Delegate Stevenson, of that city, shows how even the youngest man in a convention can by his manliness and friendliness secure even to a single delegate from a province a personal measure of support. The profuseness with which the name of the Manitoba capital was received, however, forced the name of the Manitoba capital was the prediction that as the second convention of recent years in the West the congress will be attended by a record number of delegates.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The many groups of delegates assembled in earnest conversation at all parts of the convention hall forebode the importance of the session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The introduction of the committee's report on political action and its amendment by Delegate Dutton had prepared the way for a lively meeting. President Verville suggested postponing the election of officers until a policy had been decided upon. This was, on motion, agreed to.

Vice-president Simpson then moved that the convention go into committee of the whole to consider the resolution recommending the formation of a Canadian Labor party.

The president gave as his decision that the congress could not go into committee of the whole until the motion amending the committee's report was voted upon.

Delegate Pettipiece said he had intended to withdraw his resolution "No. 9" that the congress endorse the platform of the Canadian Socialist party, but in view of its being brought up by Delegate Dutton and placed before the convention he now absolutely refused to take this course. Secretary Draper said he wished to take this course also. Delegate Sherman said he thought it now in order to discuss the advisability of re-introducing resolution No. 9. As a Socialist he welcomed the battle; he had nothing to fear. If it was impossible to agree on anything he did not want the congress to blame Socialists for it. He asserted that statements that Socialists wished to control the convention were circulated in the interests of capitalists. Such control would not have done the Socialist party any good, and resolutions against it would do no harm. He was glad to see the movement started in the East, but in the West the working men could easily obtain control at present. Socialists would do nothing to wreck the trade union movement. His sole hope was to get down to some common ground, but he thought the floor was brought up to be continued outside the congress. He considered Comrade Pettipiece had committed a tactical error in insisting on his resolution.

Delegate Trotter hoped that wiser counsels should prevail than the precipitation of a fight. If the platform of the Socialist party were compared with that of the congress there was not much difference. Both moved in the same direction, but differed as to the method by which the result should be obtained. Delegates should put the lid on personal disagreements and try and find points of agreement.

Delegate Kilby, of Nelson, denied a statement made by Delegate Sherman that he could have brought twenty-four Socialists from Nelson.

Vice-president Simpson said he did not come to precipitate a fight but to conciliate the two forces. His resolution evidenced this. The fight had not been forced to assist trades unionism but to help individuals to win in a fight that had been going on since the convention opened. He had asked Delegate Pettipiece to withdraw his resolution and he had kindly consented to do so. This permission had been refused by the committee and the Socialists had been compelled to come out and show their colors. He would be the last person to refuse to do this. But it would be a tactical error of Delegate Dutton to withdraw his resolution. If there was a disposition to refuse a square deal to the Socialists they would demand that all their resolutions be discussed on their merits. Such a course would entail hours and hours of discussion. There were delegates with many different ideas on a political programme. Some wished a party wholly outside the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. If it came down to a question of merits he would be only too willing to present his views. If he could not get a square deal he would go back to his union at Toronto and represent such.

Delegate Beamish, of Vancouver, said he was a man who entertained Socialist opinions and would continue to hold them as long as he lived. He represented one of the largest unions in the West. The delegates would agree that he had experience and if they had brains they would know experience gave wisdom. He found another way

than trades unionism to get good for workingmen. Mr. Beamish then commenced to recite a poem, forgot it, made another try and succeeded. The cry for justice had gone up from the labor men; if they wished it, why should they not give the same justice to Socialists? Socialism was a thing in education; you could not make Socialists, they made themselves.

Delegate Sivertz, of Victoria, asked if it was in order to offer a motion. The president said "No."

Upon the question being called for, the amendment was put. This was that Delegate Pettipiece's resolution be placed before the congress. There were 21 delegates in favor of the amendment and 49 against. The amendment was therefore declared lost.

Delegate Beach said the only instructions he received were from the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council to vote for labor, and he was in favor of an independent labor party.

And then came the question of adopting the report of the committee. Vice-president Simpson again moved that the congress go into committee of the whole. He said his reason was the importance of the subject under discussion.

Secretary Draper said, even in such committee, a time limit should be fixed. He mentioned thirty minutes which was the least time in which he could deal properly with his resolution. There was no use "talking and gabbling to-day and to-morrow without coming to any conclusion." He then moved that the time limit be fifteen minutes.

Delegate Anderson thought all delegates could discuss the question in ten minutes. There was no necessity of going into the alphabet of things. Vice-president Simpson suggested fifteen minutes for the mover and ten for the other speakers. The motion passed.

Delegate J. L. Walker moved the debate close at 4:30. It was not entertained.

Chairman Landers then again explained the position of the committee and read the resolution, constitution and platform as published in last night's Times.

Delegate Empey, who moved the amendment, explained further. His reason in doing so was that he thought the new party should have a constitutional head, and the Quebec Labor party's constitution was therefore adopted. The platform of principles was only recommended and was left to the different provincial organizations of the party. Conditions differed in various parts of the Dominion, though all could unite on federal legislation.

Secretary Draper then took the floor. In explaining his resolution he said he was facing one of the most serious propositions that had ever confronted him. The main object that caused him to come to the conclusions founding the resolutions were these: In the East he was acquainted with the ideas of working men, and when he came West he found also the unionists desirous of doing their best to better conditions. He always had the idea that the congress would not come out of British Columbia without the formation of an independent labor party. On coming to this province he found there were two "barriers," trades unionists and the Socialist trades unionists. Then he began to think of what course could be pursued to consolidate both factions and unite trades unionists from the East to the West. The provincial conventions proposed

SIX PERSONS KILLED AND FIFTY INJURED

By Explosion of Dynamite--Railway Accidents Result in Much Loss of Life.

(Associated Press.)

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 21.—Fifteen persons are believed to have been killed, probably thirty injured, and almost the entire business section of Jellico, Tenn., was wrecked by a terrific explosion of dynamite early to-day in a car in the yards of the Knoxville & Nashville railway.

The explosion occurred about 100 yards north of the depot and near the centre of the business section of the town.

Every warehouse in Jellico along the Louisville & Nashville railroad is a wreck, and nearly every store in town is in ruins. The entire third floor of the Armisthen Inn, a large brick hotel structure was blown off.

Six Persons Killed.

Williamsburg, Ky., Sept. 21.—According to the best advices obtainable here, six persons were killed and fifty injured in the explosion at Jellico. A special train carrying a number of physicians has left for Jellico. More doctors will board the train at Louisville.

Fatal Pitch-In.

Pulaski, Wis., Sept. 21.—A work train on the new line of the Northwestern road ran into a workmen's sleeping car last night, killing two and injuring fourteen other laborers.

Erldrig Trains Collide.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 21.—A brief report was received at the headquarters of the Great Northern railway here to-day of a rear-end freight collision at Cut Bank, Mont., last night, in which two stockmen whose names have not been reported and Roadmaster Dinton and Brakeman Critchen were killed.

Two Men Killed.

Dayton, O., Sept. 21.—As the result of a wreck between a train of empty passenger cars and a north-bound freight train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad near here, about midnight, Engineer Wm. A. Smiley was killed and his fireman, Joseph McCurdy, was fatally injured.



DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE AT THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS

Taken for the Times on the steps of the Parliament Buildings.

SEATTLE FLOATED WITHOUT DAMAGE

STEAMER WILL SAIL FOR NORTH TO-NIGHT

Pilot Simpson Says the Accident Was Due to Fog and Strong Current.

The steamer City of Seattle, which struck on the rocks of Trial Island on Wednesday morning was floated clear yesterday afternoon at exactly six minutes past four. After being lightened of her cargo the vessel rose with the incoming tide and with the aid of the Salvor, Pilot and Pioneer and also with the use of her own power the ship slid easily into deep water and proceeded at once to the outer wharf, followed by the assisting steamers. Once safely berthed the work of reloading commenced and to-night it is expected all will be ready to resume the voyage north.

From Pilot Simpson, who was on the bridge when the accident occurred, the Times to-day obtained the first accurate account of how the mishap took place. Captain Simpson was glad to meet the newspaperman, for he said a great deal had been published that was ridiculous, and as he had a reputation at stake he wished to have the truth told.

The accident, he explained, was due partially to the strong current setting towards shore, but in the main to the dark, deceptive night and the prevalence of fog.

"Just before getting Discovery beam," he said, "and there being nothing in sight ahead, I felt uncertain about my position and called the captain. At the same time I rang up 'stand by.' That means a signal to the engineer to stand by in case of emergency.

"At the same time I stopped life. I made out a moving light about two points on my port bow, and immediately saw the rocks of Trial Island ahead.

"I called out hard to port and backed her full speed, but had too little time in which to work. Another half minute and I would have cleared the rocks. At that time there was a very thick fog and the ship was struck by the fog alarm on Trial Island was third blowing. After we struck the officer went ashore and met one of the fog signal men on the beach and asked why the alarm was not blowing. The latter said there had been no fog, but immediately ran off and started the whistle.

Captain Simpson said that it was 3:15 o'clock when the ship struck. He realized at once the seriousness of his position. All the crew were called and the passengers were notified at once of what had happened. None, however, were excited.

Pilot Simpson has been fifteen years with the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, during which time he has acted four years as pilot. He has been many years running to northern ports, and he says this is the first blot against his record as a navigator. He had a white man and an Indian as quartermasters and always allowed several points to the left for the set of the current, and although this had been done on Wed-

MISSION WORK WILL BE DIVIDED

METHODISTS TAKE AN IMPORTANT STEP

Rev. W. Creighton Is Editor of the Guardian--Election Day in the Big Conference.

LIVES OF GRAND DUKES IN DANGER

FOUND DEATH SENTENCES ON WRITING TABLES

Investigation Resulted in Arrest of Palace Employees Who Have Been Sent to Prison.

(Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Daily Telegraph this morning says two members of the Russian revolutionary committee, escaping from St. Petersburg, arrived there on Wednesday. They declare that it is not true that the plot discovered at Peterhof was planned against Emperor Nicholas or his immediate family, and say it was entirely directed against Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaevitch, who now holds all the threads of power, and Grand Duke Vladimir, who has returned to Russia under the strictest incognito.

Grand Duke Nicholas, informed General Dedulin, the commandant of the palace, who is his personal appointee, that he was firmly persuaded that revolutionists or allies of the revolutionists existed at Peterhof, for twice he had found death sentences on his writing table, and that Grand Duke Vladimir had received a similar message the morning after his arrival, causing great surprise, as his return to the palace was supposed to be the continuance of the local superintendents, who shall supervise the men on the fields, see to the extension of the work and secure the employment of suitable agents.

At a later stage of the sessions Rev. Dr. Sutherland and Dr. James Allen were elected as the general secretaries. Rev. Dr. Sutherland begged to decline the honor, but the conference asked him to think it over for the night before finally deciding.

Yesterday was election day. After three ballots Rev. W. B. Creighton, B. A., of Toronto, was elected editor of the Christian Guardian by a large majority over Dr. Courtice and Dr. A. E. Crews, who were his chief rivals. Mr. Creighton has been for seven years assistant editor.

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(Special to the Times.)

Montreal, Sept. 22.—At the Methodist conference to-day the question of dividing the home and foreign mission department was finally decided.

The committee, which met after a notable conference, yesterday recommended the appointment of one board and the establishment of one fund, in two departments for home and foreign missions.

They recommended the appointment of two general secretaries, each with equal authority, to confer with the board of executive and to arrange matters as circumstances require. There will also be two field secretaries, and the treasurer is to be a layman.

The report of the education committee recommended that the board be authorized to secure such additional assistance to the general secretary as may be required to further the important movement of education.

Rev. Dr. Wallace moved the adoption of the report. Rev. Principal Shaw seconded it, and it was agreed to.

Election Day.

(Special to the Times.)
Montreal, Sept. 22.—The great debate on the missionary policy of the Methodist church, which lasted two whole sessions of the conference and brought forth impassioned speeches from nearly all the great leaders, was suddenly brought to a conclusion by a compromise suggested by Dr. Sutherland, which upon reference back to the committee was unanimously adopted by it, and brought into conference session.

It was moved by N. W. Rowell, K. C., seconded by Dr. Sutherland, and practically unanimously adopted by the conference. This provides for the election of two general secretaries, one of whom shall have charge of the foreign and the other the home missions of the church.

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tion." He humorously declared that he had not seen the magazine yet whom he considered fit to fill the place. E. Guernsey, of Toronto, was elected lay treasurer.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Briggs, for thirty-two years the book steward and the efficient manager of the printing department of the church, was again elected by a practically unanimous vote.

Rev. Dr. Withrow, who for 28 years has edited the Methodist magazine and the Sunday school periodicals of the church, was re-elected. Dr. Withrow in his reply said that every quadrennial report showed an increase. The year the increase was over 34,000. Every working day there were over a quarter of a million pages of religious literature turned out. He thanked the conference for the honor.

Rev. Dr. Crews was re-elected as general secretary of the Sunday school and Epworth League of the church. This is the third time he has received the honor.

Rev. Dr. Chown was also re-elected general secretary of the church. He has held the office for twenty years, and has done valiant service in securing an endowment fund for Victoria university and others of the denominational colleges in the church.

The committee on church union presented their report and after earnest and emphatic speeches by Rev. Drs. Potts, Sutherland, Shaw, Allison, Oliver and others was adopted. The report commits the subject to the conference and district meetings for information, and recommends the committee to continue the negotiations. The committee also recommended that the body known as the Evangelical Association be admitted to the negotiations.

Rule of Discipline.
(Associated Press.)
Montreal, Sept. 22.—The general conference has decided to appoint a commission, consisting of the general superintendent, ten ministers and ten laymen, to revise the general rule of discipline and report at the next general session. Rev. Dr. Hupstis was elected book steward for the eastern section, practically by acclamation.

Rev. Dr. W. Johnson, of Windsor, N. S., was elected editor of the Wesleyan. A report was presented showing that the superannuation fund of the church was bankrupt, having a deficit of over \$2,000,000.

Continuance of the local superintendents, who shall supervise the men on the fields, see to the extension of the work and secure the employment of suitable agents.

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A rose of the Frau Karl Dymok variety, now growing at Hadley Wood, measures 14 inches in circumference. It is not the biggest which has been on the same tree. The first rose this year measured at least 15 inches round.

White horses are not used in warfare because they make too good a target.

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TEST OF STRENGTH IN LABOR CONGRESS

(Continued from page 2)

party from drafting him. No one had asked Delegate Pettibone to leave the Socialist party, but if its members could not support the platform of the new party they should take no part in the debate. In the congress delegates should be trades unionists, not Socialists.

Delegate Tardif, of Montreal, moved the previous question. It was out of order, the convention being in committee of the whole. The secretary opposed an adjournment and the debate proceeded.

Delegate W. V. Todd said he hoped that some pronouncement would be made by the congress towards forming one common party for the good of the workers. Trades unionists had been constantly invited by Socialists to not taking political action. There had been the hope of a great party, but when an attempt to form it was being made the Socialists would not come in; but he would do his best to form it, even if that party was named I. He believed the time was opportune for the formation of an industrial party, there were many who would join it who were in favor of government, for the people and by the people. Most present had been, at some time, members of one of the old parties and had come prepared to throw them up in favor of the labor party. Why should the Socialists stand out, why did they not come in and make the new party stronger?

After a few questions had been asked the motion was put. The amendment of the committee on resolutions was struck out and Secretary Draper's resolution was carried on the following vote: For 48; against 1.

The convention then adjourned until 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

When the congress convened last night the first business taken up was the report of the special committee appointed to investigate the question of the Cowichan Indians, as represented by President Elliott, of Federal Union, No. 7, Duncan. The committee reported by way of resolution, which read as follows:

Resolved, that this congress is of opinion that the Cowichan Indians are worthy of further investigation by the government of Canada, and that they should not only be justly but generously dealt with.

Be it further resolved, that favorable consideration should be given to the claims of these Indians for the right to the exercise of the franchise.

Speaking to the resolution Delegate Gray spoke most feelingly in its support, and related the instances of what education had done for the Maoris of New Zealand. The report was then adopted unanimously.

The audit committee reported having inspected vouchers for all items of expenditure, and that there was a sum of \$1,746.22 in the treasury. Complimentary reference was also made to the efficient manner in which the books were kept. Adopted unanimously.

As the next business was the election of officers, Fraternal Delegate Rickert was asked to take the chair. He was escorted to it by the president amid loud applause.

Mr. Rickert first asked Solicitor O'Donoghue to act as returning officer, and J. M. Draper and Frank Plant, of the Labor Gazette, to act as scrutineers. All these gentlemen agreed to serve. A delegate made a motion that no speeches be allowed in the nomination of candidates; Delegate Anderson moved that three minutes be allowed, and Delegate Kilby suggested five minutes. Motion was carried by a vote of five minutes were allowed.

Delegate Popman said he had much pleasure in nominating the retiring president, Alphonse Verville, M. P., for the same office. Delegate Sherman nominated Vice-President Simpson as the new president.

Delegate Stevenson, of Moose Jaw, speaking for the province of Saskatchewan, said he had much pleasure in seconding the nomination of the retiring president.

Delegate Kilby proposed the name of Vice-President Simpson, as one of the nominated candidates, said he always desired to serve the congress, and in the interests of this desire would retire as a candidate owing to the action taken regarding Socialism during the afternoon. The actions of President Verville in parliament had generally been in the interests of trades unionism, and he need not think that he was liable to the congress at all times in the house. But it was the right of the congress at all times to choose the president to further legislation favored by that organization. He retired from the contest. (Applause.)

Delegate Hungerford said he prized very highly the honor conferred upon him by the nomination, but he appreciated the position of the retiring president, and realized that no better action could be taken than to re-appoint him to the position. It would show the congress practiced what it preached, and when Mr. Verville asked the electors of Montreal to again return him to the house, he could point and say:

the congress had re-elected him unanimously. Mr. Hungerford, therefore, respectfully declined the nomination. (Loud and continued applause.)

Delegate Chapman said it was with the greatest satisfaction he heard the retiring president had changed his mind regarding accepting the office again. He hoped the re-election would be by acclamation.

The chairman then asked Mr. Verville if he would accept the nomination.

President Verville said that up to half an hour ago it was not his wish to accept a re-nomination, as he thought the highest honor in the labor world of Canada should be divided. But if it was the unanimous wish he was willing to accept and do everything in his power to help the labor movement regardless of both trade unionism and Socialism. He would ask all the delegates to convey his sincere thanks to their unions, and they could always rap at his door when they wanted anything done in the house.

The returning officer then cast one ballot with the name of the retiring president for the same office next term and the election was declared unanimously. Nominations were then in order for the position of vice-president. Secretary Draper proposed the name of the present incumbent, James Simpson, of Toronto. The thing, he said, animating the nomination was his manliness in declaring his position as a Socialist in the afternoon, during two years in that position he had used his best efforts to further the interests of the congress. Delegate Anderson seconded the nomination in a few eulogistic words.

There being no other nominations, Mr. Simpson was declared re-elected vice-president unanimously.

Thanking the congress for his election, Mr. Simpson said it was one of the greatest compliments ever paid to him in the trades union movement. (Applause.)

Delegate L. J. Phillips nominated Secretary Draper for re-election to that office. In response, he said that office in the hands of a great deal of the credit of the success of the congress was due to him, more than to any other man. Delegate Gray said that in the Victoria council he had said things derogatory to Mr. Draper, but he was very sorry, himself, delegate and moved that nominations close. The motion was then put and carried unanimously. (Loud and continued applause.)

There were very loud calls for a speech from Mr. Draper. In response, he said that he realized the compliment that had been paid to him and thanked the delegates. Two new provincial executives were elected in the West. Delegate Anderson wanted all to be doing something every day in the year. Some business should be done now. It would not be his fault if the congress did not get into the work outlined during the present congress. What was wanted was to pursue an active policy and to do something for the benefit of the unionists.

Delegate Wilby proposed the name of Geo. F. Gray as vice-president for British Columbia. Another delegate nominated R. P. Pettibone, and Delegate Hungerford nominated A. H. Dutton, of Vancouver. Delegate Gilligan seconded the nomination of Geo. F. Gray. A. G. Perry was nominated for the position of Delegate. Delegate Nesbitt seconded the nomination of A. H. Dutton. Nominations were then closed.

Delegate Pettibone resigned in favor of A. G. Perry, secretary of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. The result was announced, after a second ballot, that Geo. F. Gray was elected vice-president for British Columbia.

Nominations for the executive for this province were then in order. The nominees were: A. H. Dutton, Vancouver; Kilby, Nelson; Pettibone, Vancouver; Sherman, P. R. Perry, Nanaimo; Kilby declined. Nominations closed. The vote resulted: Sherman, 39; Perry, 39; Dutton, 46; and Pettibone, 38; the first three being elected.

For vice-president for Alberta, Delegate A. Henderson, of Calgary, and Kenny, of Edmonton, were nominated. The vote resulted: Henderson, 41; Kenny, 31; and the former was declared elected.

For the committee there were nominated Delegates Nash, Kenny and Cramer, of Edmonton, and Kilby, of Lethbridge. The ballot resulted: Cramer, 47; Kenny, 47; Nash, 43; Cramer, 29. The first three were declared elected.

For the Saskatchewan vice-president James Stevenson, of Moose Jaw, was nominated. He was elected by acclamation. For members of committee, J. M. Morris, of Regina, P. S. Reid, of Regina, and Stevenson, of Moose Jaw, were nominated. They were elected without contest. A few remarks from Delegate Stevenson, the youngest member of congress, were received with applause.

For vice-president for Manitoba, J. F. Grassick, of Winnipeg, was elected by acclamation. Delegates Walker, Popman and Noble were elected to the executive by acclamation.

For vice-president for Ontario, W. Rolfe, of Hamilton, was nominated. He was elected by acclamation. For the committee, Burnett, of Toronto; Emery, of Ottawa; J. T. Marks, of London, were elected by acclamation.

For vice-president for Quebec, Delegate Gustave Francis of Montreal was nominated. He was elected by acclamation. Mr. Francis was declared elected by acclamation. For the executive, A. A. Henderson, of Montreal; Frank Peterson, of Montreal; and Robert, of Montreal, were nominated. They were elected by acclamation.

New Brunswick, not being represented, the election was left to the executive.

THINK OF IT!

This Pretty Matron Had Headache and Backache—Her Condition Was Serious.

RELIEF IN PE-RU-NA.

MRS. M. BRICKNER.

99 Eleventh Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sirs:—A short time ago I found my condition very serious. I had headache, pains in the back, and frequent dizzy spells which grew worse every month. I tried two remedies before Peru, and was discouraged when I took the first dose, but my courage soon returned. In less than two months my health was restored.

The reason for so many failures to cure cases similar to the above is the fact that disease peculiar to the female organs are not commonly recognized as being caused by catarrh.

Catarrh of one organ is exactly the same as catarrh of any other organ. What will relieve catarrh of the head will also relieve catarrh of the pelvic organs. Peru, relieves these cases simply because it relieves catarrh.

ton being nominated. The Australian ballots used showed the result as follows: Landers, 4; Grassick, 20; O'Dell, 12.

The result was received with the greatest pleasure by the assembled delegates, and a few words of thanks by Mr. Landers brought the congress to its feet.

The delegate from the Barbers' Union, Vancouver, then acknowledged in a few grateful words the assistance that had been rendered by members of the congress to the body mentioned for aid in their present difficulties.

Considerable applause greeted the next announcement. It was by the fraternal delegate, who was in the chair, that a representative of the Victoria Times and Colonist was given the right of reply.

"Since its institution," he said, "wherever the congress has met it has not been accorded such generous treatment in the columns of the local press, and we wish to place on record the fact that the Pacific Coast province has with the first opportunity led the way in giving to the congress a complete and unbiased record of our proceedings."

"And then came the struggle as to where the congress should meet next. Invitations had been received from the mayors of Winnipeg and Edmonton. When Delegate Landers rose to his feet to nominate the Manitoba capital he was received with cheers. He stated that as congress was meeting in the extreme West, this year it should not take too big a jump eastward, and therefore he thought that the capital city of the prairies was the proper place to assemble in 1907. The motion was seconded by Delegate Emery, of Ottawa, and what they call 'boy delegates' of Moosejaw, Mr. C. L. Stevenson, represented the claims of the Saskatchewan city; and Mr. Kenny, of Edmonton, accentuated the kindly invitation that had been received from the mayor of that northern town.

Secretary Draper with many others spoke in favor of Winnipeg. He said that from the kind treatment he had received it was determined to keep the congress in British Columbia once it got here, but he wished to point out that Winnipeg was the gateway to the West and midway between the Atlantic and Pacific, and therefore he would support the claims of the city from which the western organizer, W. R. Trotter, of Winnipeg, came. The vote resulted as follows: Winnipeg, 63; Moose Jaw, 11; Edmonton, 2.

A special committee that had been appointed to express thanks to the city of Victoria and various bodies therein then presented its report, which was as follows:

"That the 22nd convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada wishes to place on record the extreme kindness with which it has been received on its first visit to the Far West, and expresses its thanks to the reception committee of the Trades and Labor Council, the Development and Tourist Association and the Board of Aldermen of the city of Victoria. That it realizes the fact that in the province of British Columbia there have been many difficulties to contend with in regard to the organization of labor unions but congratulates that province for its progress and the whole West for the progress made during the past year."

Delegate J. D. McNeven, M. P., responded on behalf of the reception committee. Upon rising he was received with deafening applause. As he bowed to the delegates he said that the house was here and that he was glad to have all these with us as extended remarks. All he wished to say was that if Victoria had proved herself as kindly in treating the delegates as he had been in visiting Eastern cities as a member of the congress he would be more than satisfied. (Cheers.)

President Verville, in closing the convention, made the usual congratulatory remarks. He said that he hoped when the congress met in Winnipeg in 1907 there would be even a better attendance than had characterized the visit to Victoria. He then declared the convention closed.

The delegates, who were feeling in good

humor, joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne." With hats off all rose to the strains of the National Anthem and with three cheers for the three elected president, Alphonse Verville, M. P., of Montreal, and the same compliment and a large cheer for Victoria, the city of the Trades and Labor Council of Canada, dispersed.

This afternoon the members of the congress are being entertained with a frolic, and the city and tonight a smoking concert will complete the work of the local reception committee.

AT THE THEATRES.

"The Royal Chef," at the Victoria on Monday—Attractive Programme for New Grand.

"The Royal Chef," a musical comedy, will be presented at the Victoria on Monday by a capable company with a reputation for vocal ability above the average.

Other songs and dances are being given by the company, and a first-class comedy, as well as musical production, is expected.

The New Grand.

Two performances to-night, beginning at 7.30, bring the present week's programme at the New Grand to a close. The turns include the Tidbeaux Souave Orchestra, ten in number, Jimmy Wall, the Chamberlain, Clarke, and Raymond, Frederic Roberts and a good line of moving pictures.

For this week a monster bill has been arranged, comprising no less than 20 numbers, the feature being Herbert Brooks and Co., card manipulators and wonderful trunk mystery, Morrison and Roma, will appear in a dramatic play, entitled "Leah's Violin," in which the part of Morris Lovinski, a pawnbroker, is taken by L. P. Morrison, and that of Leah, a street player, by Roma.

The feature of the sketch is the exquisite violin playing of Miss Roma, which completely captivates her audience.

Other songs and dances are being given by the company, and a first-class comedy, as well as musical production, is expected.

There will be the usual matinee on Monday at 3 o'clock.

NARROW ESCAPE.

College Professor Had a Close Call in Mexico.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Four prominent college professors and a member of the University of Toronto faculty, escaped by almost a miracle from death in Mexico last Wednesday, after one of the most daring and arduous expeditions ever attempted to gain the top of Mount Grizaba.

Word was received yesterday from Prof. Rollin, the chamberlain of the University of Chicago, a member of the party, describing the attempt to reach the top of the mountain and a fall of 2,000 feet down a snow slope from the summit.

Having gained the top of the mountain, the members of the party spent an hour in looking over Mexico City and the Gulf, then they decided to descend, but discovered a new slope and fell down three-fifths of a mile before they came to a stop.

Prof. H. F. Reid, of Johns Hopkins University, Professor P. A. Coleman, of the University of Toronto, Prof. J. E. Wolf, of Harvard, and Prof. Rollin, the chamberlain of the University of Chicago, were the members of the expedition. They had gone to Mexico to study geological conditions. Several important discoveries were made, the most important of which is a new measurement for the height of the volcano. A government survey made several years ago placed the height of the mountain at 15,300 feet. The party found on reaching the summit that their aneroid barometer registered 15,900 feet.

TAKES TO TALL TIMBER.

Sufferer From Tuberculosis Builds House in Trees.

New York, Sept. 21.—Charles Battersby, of Westham, Mass., says a special to Times has built a house in the tops of two adjoining pine trees on his farm and will spend the winter there. Battersby is 35 years of age and has suffered with tuberculosis for several years. The house, or rather room, is about nine feet by six in dimensions. The two windows in it will be closed only to keep the snow from entering the room. Access to the tree top is had by means of a rope ladder.

BEAUTIFUL AND BRILLIANT COLORS GUARANTEED WHEN LADIES USE—

Diamond Dyes

Each year thousands of letters come in from all parts of this vast Dominion telling of victories and successes with Diamond Dyes in the home.

The marvellous and immense sales of Diamond Dyes in Canada have induced adventurers and speculators (who know nothing about the chemistry of colors) to go into the putting up of packages dyes. Such dyes are adulterated and crude; the colors are muddy and blotchy, bringing ruin to the materials you try to dye.

DIAMOND DYES, the choice of wise women, are the kind used when bright, full, fast and brilliant colors are wanted. No disappointments possible when you use Diamond Dyes.

DIAMOND DYES are sold by all leading druggists and dealers. Refuse to accept substitutes when you ask for Diamond Dyes. Send to Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, P. Q., for New Direction Book, Diamond Dye Cook Book and Illustrated Booklet, entitled "Diamond Dyes—Kings of the Dyes," or send Summer Sport. Sent free to any address.

Fashionable Pastime of the Day.

Roller Skating.

At Assembly Hall.

Afternoon, 2 to 5.

Evening, 7 to 10.30.

Courteous and competent instruction free for ladies.

Boys under 16 not allowed on floor at evening sessions.

EXCELLENT ORCHESTRA.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

TIDE TABLE.											
Victoria, B. C., September, 1906.											
Date.	Time.	High Water.	Low Water.	Time.	High Water.	Low Water.	Time.	High Water.	Low Water.	Time.	High Water.
1	0.40	2.8	13	1.1	3.5	25	1.1	3.5	1	0.40
2	0.49	2.9	14	1.2	3.6	26	1.2	3.6	2	0.49
3	0.58	3.0	15	1.3	3.7	27	1.3	3.7	3	0.58
4	1.07	3.1	16	1.4	3.8	28	1.4	3.8	4	1.07
5	1.16	3.2	17	1.5	3.9	29	1.5	3.9	5	1.16
6	1.25	3.3	18	1.6	4.0	30	1.6	4.0	6	1.25
7	1.34	3.4	19	1.7	4.1	31	1.7	4.1	7	1.34
8	1.43	3.5	20	1.8	4.2	32	1.8	4.2	8	1.43
9	1.52	3.6	21	1.9	4.3	33	1.9	4.3	9	1.52
10	2.01	3.7	22	2.0	4.4	34	2.0	4.4	10	2.01
11	2.10	3.8	23	2.1	4.5	35	2.1	4.5	11	2.10
12	2.19	3.9	24	2.2	4.6	36	2.2	4.6	12	2.19
13	2.28	4.0	25	2.3	4.7	37	2.3	4.7	13	2.28
14	2.37	4.1	26	2.4	4.8	38	2.4	4.8	14	2.37
15	2.46	4.2	27	2.5	4.9	39	2.5	4.9	15	2.46
16	2.55	4.3	28	2.6	5.0	40	2.6	5.0	16	2.55
17	2.64	4.4	29	2.7	5.1	41	2.7	5.1	17	2.64
18	2.73	4.5	30	2.8	5.2	42	2.8	5.2	18	2.73
19	2.82	4.6	31	2.9	5.3	43	2.9	5.3	19	2.82
20	2.91	4.7	32	3.0	5.4	44	3.0	5.4	20	2.91
21	3.00	4.8	33	3.1	5.5	45	3.1	5.5	21	3.00
22	3.09	4.9	34	3.2	5.6	46	3.2	5.6	22	3.09
23	3.18	5.0	35	3.3	5.7	47	3.3	5.7	23	3.18
24	3.27	5.1	36	3.4	5.8	48	3.4	5.8	24	3.27
25	3.36	5.2	37	3.5	5.9	49	3.5	5.9	25	3.36
26	3.45	5.3	38	3.6	6.0	50	3.6	6.0	26	3.45
27	3.54	5.4	39	3.7	6.1	51	3.7	6.1	27	3.54
28	3.63	5.5	40	3.8	6.2	52	3.8	6.2	28	3.63
29	3.72	5.6	41	3.9	6.3	53	3.9	6.3	29	3.72
30	3.81	5.7	42	4.0	6.4	54	4.0	6.4	30	3.81
31	3.90	5.8	43	4.1	6.5	55	4.1	6.5	31	3.90
32	3.99	5.9	44	4.2	6.6	56	4.2	6.6	32	3.99
33	4.08	6.0	45	4.3	6.7	57	4.3	6.7	33	4.08
34	4.17	6.1	46	4.4	6.8	58	4.4	6.8	34	4.17
35	4.26	6.2	47	4.5	6.9	59	4.5	6.9	35	4.26
36	4.35	6.3	48	4.6	7.0	60	4.6	7.0	36	4.35
37	4.44	6.4	49	4.7	7.1	61	4.7	7.1	37	4.44
38	4.53	6.5	50	4.8	7.2	62	4.8	7.2	38	4.53
39	4.62	6.6	51	4.9	7.3	63	4.9	7.3	39	4.62
40	4.71	6.7	52	5.0	7.4	64	5.0	7.4	40	4.71
41	4.80	6.8	53	5.1	7.5	65	5.1	7.5	41	4.80
42	4.89	6.9	54	5.2	7.6	66	5.2	7.6	42	4.89
43	4.98	7.0	55	5.3	7.7	67	5.3	7.7	43	4.98
44	5.07	7.1	56	5.4	7.8	68	5.4	7.8	44	5.07
45	5.16	7.2	57	5.5	7.9	69	5.5	7.9	45	5.16
46	5.25	7.3	58	5.6	8.0	70	5.6	8.0	46	5.25
47	5.34	7.4	59	5.7	8.1	71	5.7	8.1	47	5.34
48	5.43	7.5	60	5.8	8.2	72	5.8	8.2	48	5.43
49	5.52	7.6	61	5.9	8.3	73	5.9	8.3	49	5.52
50	5.61	7.7	62	6.0	8.4	74	6.0	8.4	50	5.61
51	5.70	7.8	63	6.1	8.5	75	6.1	8.5	51	5.70
52	5.79	7.9	64	6.2	8.6	76	6.2	8.6	52	5.79
53	5.88	8.0	65	6.3	8.7	77	6.3	8.7	53	5.88
54	5.97	8.1	66	6.4	8.8	78	6.4	8.8	54	5.97
55	6.06	8.2	67	6.5	8.9	79	6.5	8.9	55	6.06
56	6.15	8.3	68	6.6	9.0	80	6.6	9.0	56	6.15
57	6.24	8.4	69	6.7	9.1	81	6.7	9.1	57	6.24
58	6.33	8.5	70	6.8	9.2	82	6.8	9.2	58	6.33
59	6.42	8.6	71	6.9	9.3	83	6.9	9.3	59	6.42
60	6.51	8.7	72	7.0	9.4	84	7.0	9.4	60	6.51
61	6.60	8.8	73	7.1	9.5	85	7.1	9.5	61	6.60
62	6.69	8.9	74	7.2	9.6	86	7.2	9.6	62	6.69
63	6.78	9.0	75	7.3	9.7	87	7.3	9.7	63	6.78
64	6.87	9.1	76	7.4	9.8	88	7.4	9.8	64	6.87
65	6.96	9.2	77	7.5	9.9	89	7.5	9.9	65	6.96
66	7.05	9.3	78	7.6	10.0	90	7.6	10.0	66	7.05
67	7.14	9.4	79	7.7	10.1	91	7.7	10.1	67	7.14
68	7.23	9.5	80	7.8	10.2	92	7.8	10.2	68	7.23
69	7.32	9.6	81	7.9	10.3	93	7.9	10.3	69	7.32
70	7.41	9.7	82	8.0	10.4	94	8.0	10.4	70	7.41
71	7.50	9.8	83	8.1	10.5	95	8.1	10.5	71	7.50
72	7.59	9.9	84	8.2	10.6	96	8.2	10.6	72	7.59
73	7.68	10.0	85	8.3	10.7	97	8.3	10.7	73	7.68
74	7.77	10.1	86	8.4	10.8	98	8.4	10.8	74	7.77
75	7.86	10.2	87	8.5	10.9	99	8.5	10.9	75	7.86
76	7.95	10.3	88	8.6	11.0	100	8.6	11.0	76	7.95
77	8.04	10.4	89	8.7	11.1	.....	8.7	11.1	77	8.04
78	8.13	10.5	90	8.8	11.2	.....	8.8	11.2	78	8.13
79	8.22	10.6	91	8.9	11.3	.....	8.9	11.3	79	8.22
80	8.31	10.7	92	9.0	11.4	.....	9.0	11.4	80	8.31
81	8.40	10.8	93	9.1	11.5	.....	9.1	11.5	81	8.40
82	8.49	10.9	94	9.2	11.6	.....	9.2	11.6	82	8.49
83	8.58	11.0	95	9.3	11.7	.....	9.3	11.7	83	8.58
84	8.67	11.1	96	9.4	11.8	.....	9.4	11.8	84	8.67
85	8.76	11.2	97	9.5	11.9	.....	9.5	11.9	85	8.76
86	8.85	11.3	98	9.6	12.0	.....	9.6	12.0	86	8.85
87	8.94	11.4	99	9.7	12.1	.....	9.7	12.1	87	8.94
88	9.03	11.5	100	9.8	12.2	.....	9.8	12.2	88	9.03
89	9.12	11.6	.....	9.9	12.3	.....	9.9	12.3	89	9.12
90	9.21	11.7	.....	10.0	12.4	.....	10.0	12.4	90	9.21
91	9.30	11.8	.....	10.1	12.5	.....	10.1	12.5	91	9.30
92	9.39	11.9	.....	10.2	12.6	.....	10.2	12.6	92	9.39
93	9.48	12.0	.....	10.3	12.7	.....	10.3	12.7	93	9.48
94	9.57	12.1	.....	10.4	12.8	.....	10.4	12.8	94	9.57
95	9.66	12.2	.....	10.5	12.9	.....	10.5	12.9	95	9.66
96	9.75	12.3	.....	10.6	13.0	.....	10.6	13.0	96	9.75
97	9.84	12.4	.....	10.7	13.1	.....	10.7	13.1	97	9.84
98	9.93	12.5	.....	10.8	13.2	.....	10.8	13.2	98	9.93
99	10.02	12.6	.....	10.9	13.3	.....	10.9	13.3	99	10.02
100	10.11	12.7	.....	11.0	13.4	.....	11.0	13.4	100	10.11



London, Aug. 20.—There is a frankness which is particularly engaging in the statements of many of the witnesses who have been examined before the commission, which is examining into the allegations of bribery at political and municipal elections in the city of Worcester. There has been enough disclosed to show that Worcester has always been corrupt, and that the elections have generally been lost or won by bribery. This is of course very reprehensible, but among a certain class of the community of Worcester, the candidate who fails to offer a bribe is a mean man, and the voter who refuses to accept it, when it is offered is a fool. The bribery has, however, been regarded not as a matter of congratulation, and more than one witness has spoken of the good old days when votes were worth guineas. Another witness admitted that he left home last election on a bribery expedition with £3 in his pocket, and felt quite ashamed of himself that "so many eyes were about," that he found himself at night with his unexpended. He freely admitted that he would have spent the whole sum in bribery if he had the opportunity.

Spelling Reform.

President Roosevelt's attempt to alter the spelling of about one hundred English words is not regarded favorably in this country. There is the class who insist that the spelling which is used in all classic literary works of the country must not be interfered with, and there is the class who advocate a general spelling reform in phonetic lines. The suggestion that the spelling of a certain number of words should be altered, pleases neither class. So the suggested reform will be discussed for a few days and thereafter no more will be heard of it. But it does not follow that President Roosevelt's reforming zeal may not have its influence. There is a fashion in spelling as in everything else, and just as we have dropped the "k" in music and public, the day may come when "curst" will have superseded "cursed," and so on.

Ready Made Speeches.

How far women will eventually encroach upon what has hitherto been considered the preserves of the masculine sex in many ways is a question it is impossible to say, but one need

not be endowed with very high prophetic powers to venture to forecast, with a fair amount of safety, that the dividing line in that respect between the sexes will be practically obliterated within the next generation. It is pretty common knowledge that possibly the majority of the members of the British houses of parliament could not make a decent speech—of his own but to save his soul, or his seat, but it has been generally supposed that the manufactured orations which help to fill that dull list of all dull books, the official Hansard, were prepared by "Varsity men," who had misused their mark in the world, or by enterprising courtesans with a desire to make their legitimate incomes. However, it has recently been discovered that not a small number of the speeches delivered by budding M. P.s are prepared in a bureau run by ladies, within a stone throw of the houses of parliament, and in the course of an interview the smart proprietresses have admitted that they have struck a gold mine. But after all this is probably only the natural prelude to the not far off days when women themselves will do most of the talking in parliament.

Old Moore.

In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love, and in the autumn, when things are dull, the faded journalist turns to the new issue of Old Moore's Almanack in the hope of "copy," from that hardy perennial. Old Moore usually makes his appearance in August, and a dip into that prophetic guide would lead one to suppose that the year of Grace, 1907, will be anything but an exciting period. It may be cheering to the Labor party to hear that in January a "high-pressure" man, a young Scotch democrat feeling—we hope that it will not be fatal—and the members of the Peace Society will rejoice to learn that in February "drawing room warriors" will be relegated to the pension list owing to the closing of the widow and orphan factories. Evidently we are on the eve of the Millennium. Like the canny Scot I "have my doubts" on that point, but I am quite open to conviction that in May "a man from Sheffield" will lead the social reformers. Men from Sheffield have a knack of leading people, much to their own personal advantage, and it is also a pretty safe prediction that some time

during the year an "American skyscraper" will fall. That's a way skyscrapers have, and its about the most wholesome use to which they can be put.

Tipping.

In the course of a somewhat extensive knocking about in the world, I have never struck but one place where the tipping system was not in vogue, and that was in a most beautiful spot in the Emerald Isle. Perhaps since then, they may have become less enlightened, but this I do know that within the last ten years tipping has become not only a nuisance, but a most demoralizing system in England. Its evil influence has enveloped all classes of society from the Court functionary to the gainst who sells papers in the street, but the vicious practice is most rampant in our hotels, and on our railways. It is a notorious fact that the railway companies pay their menial employees starvation wages, whilst some of the syndicated hotel companies do not pay their servants at all. This latter statement is not a guess at the truth, but an actual fact, as disclosed in the course of some legal proceedings in the London courts, not many months ago. In the higher walks of life, a tip is euphemistically called a commission, or an honorarium, but it is a tip all the same, and it is absolutely impossible to go through the day and escape it in some form or another. I am afraid our American visitors are in some measure responsible for the universality of the practice, and if so we have certainly nothing to thank them for. I wonder if they do it so much when they are at home.

Taking the Waters.

To the ordinary person who has to work for his or her living, the waters out of the fifty-two, the idea that people who never do any work should spend a good slice out of the year in "taking the cure" at some fashionable "bad" seems slightly preposterous. These fortunate people certainly do not suffer from overwork, but a German specialist has let the cat out of the bag. It appears that what the leisured classes suffer from is too much eating and too little exercise, and that the only known means of keeping them in going order is that they should spend two or three months out of the twelve in swallowing nasty mineral waters at absurd times of the day.

Just at present one of the patients there, is a gentleman who weighed 26 stone on arrival, and lost 31-2 stone in three weeks by the aid of the waters. One wonders whether three weeks' manual exercise on a Devonshire farm would not have been a cheaper and equally effective method. But of course work would be so undignified.

Hair Dressing.

There are whippersnappers, which daily grow louder, that women's hair is to be more elaborately dressed than ever this autumn and winter. Those who are lucky enough to possess a sufficiency of hair of their own will not despair at the tidings; but to the woman who has to depend upon the services of a hairdresser, the news is not equal to the present demand, as the "hair fairs" held in parts of France and Germany are a failure this year. The reason given is that the girls of the peasant class, who were usually only too willing to come to these fairs and dispose of their hair, do so no more. In the country parts of France especially, the women of each district were recognized by the cap they wore, each district having a different form of cap—a marvel of embroidery and fine sewing—and the hair was neatly dressed away beneath the snowy headgear. Now, however, the taste for dress and fashion is rapidly spreading to the provinces and the young French paysanne has discovered that to wear a smart "Parisian" creation, she needs a well coiffured head. I myself have noticed a recently initiated to make her head an exact imitation of some of the numerous "girls" appearing on the musical stage. Of course it is a certainty that in a short time the change must come, and once more Englishwomen will appear with neatly dressed hair, giving some indication, at least, of the contour of the female head, which at present is a thing to be guessed at.

Lady Campbell-Bannerman.

The sad news of Lady Campbell-Bannerman's death, which reached London yesterday evening, has aroused the sympathies of all. Although the event was expected for some time past, still there was always a faint glimmer of hope, and the slight rally which she had on reaching Marlebad made the change for the worse all the more sudden. The King, with his customary graciousness on hearing the news, sent an autograph letter of sympathy, which will be of much solace to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in his overwhelming sorrow. He is the third prominent politician whose wife has died within the last few months. Sir Edward Grey lost his wife, then came the sudden death of Lady Curzon, and finally the passing

away of the gentle helpmeet of the Premier of the House of Commons. It is a strange coincidence, though a happy one, that most of the Prime Ministers of the last three-quarters of a century have owed much to the devotion and far-reaching sympathy of their wives, and in each case the exponent of wifely duty shrank from publicity, and the arena of "politics." They were one and all content to minister in private to their husbands, and be that "power" behind the throne" which is of more importance than if they joined the fighting ranks. Lady Campbell-Bannerman was never seen on the hustings. Her delicate health precluded her from entertaining even the largest assemblage in evening dress, but in her Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman always had the same loving sympathy during his political career, which went far towards bringing him to the highest honor an Englishman can obtain—Prime Minister of England.

THE DECADENCE OF THE THAMES

The old river-hand returning to London after an absence of half a generation or less, must be struck by the diminution in the traffic on the Thames. Each tide ten years ago saw processions of large craft and small bound inwards or down river—home boats with hawful of merchandise and big tramps and liners, floating warehouses, their sides bulging with stuff from the uttermost seas of the earth. The anchorage off Gravesend in those days was a sight to see towards the end of the ebb, when the huge fleets of merchant shipping awaited the turn of the tide before continuing their voyage up the tortuous river; and the docks were always full—in fact their inadequacy to accommodate the trade of the river was often discussed. But now all that is changed. It is a small collection of craft, mostly home traders, that waits for the tide at Gravesend, and but a thin black line of boats takes part in the procession up the stream. The falling off has been so gradual that possibly it has not been markedly noticeable; but anybody who knew the Thames in 1895 and who now spends a day down the river must be struck by the change. Ask the skipper or the pilot why this is so, and he will tell you that Rotterdam and Antwerp are mainly responsible for London's loss in shipping tonnage. At these ports the authorities bestirred themselves and spent money to such effect that they have attracted a vast proportion of British shipping coming from abroad with cargoes to discharge and distribute in Europe.

Cheaper Foreign Ports.

Owners state that their ships are emptied with greater expedition than in London, and that the rates and dues in the foreign ports are so light that it pays handsomely to patronize the docks of our continental neighbors. It is common for British steamers to unload beyond and come to an English port to load outwards, and even for

our sailing ships to discharge at Antwerp or Rotterdam and pay the heavy cost of towage from there to a British harbor to take a cargo for a British ship. This alteration in our shipping traffic is beyond doubt largely responsible for the number of unemployed British dock laborers, but its results reach farther, for it hits our warehousemen and their staffs, our Channel shipping, that forms a very important part of our commerce, and our dock companies. Those capable of judging, and who give the matter consideration, believe that we shall win the trade back if we make up our minds to become up-to-date, and provide docks equipped with the best appliances for the rapid handling of cargo, and if we reduce our dock dues, which are at present so burdensome. The Tunnel will always be a bar to the heaviest carriers coming west of Blackwall, since the river cannot be deepened without the destruction of the subway under its bed; but if new docks are required towards the east there are miles of spare land along the banks where the finest docks in the world might be formed. We are jealous of the blue ribbon of the Atlantic. It would be well if we were equally jealous of the trade of our port. A readjustment of the existing scale of dock charges would probably result in an immediate betterment, and there can be little doubt but that action on the lines adopted by our overseas neighbors would not alone bring back the former flow of traffic, but would attract a greater trade than Father Thames has as yet seen.

During the Middle Ages red, not black, was the color of mourning.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed, will be received until Monday, the 22nd day of October, 1906, at 4 p. m., at the office of the undersigned, for the purchase in whole, or in part, of Local Improvement Debentures, of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, amounting in all to the sum of \$10,728.32, and guaranteed by the municipality as a whole. The debentures are dated the 8th day of May, 1906; will mature 8th day of May, 1916; are of the denomination of \$50 each (excepting the remainder), and bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, the principal and interest being payable at the office of the Bank of British North America, either in Victoria, B. C.; or Montreal, London, England, or New York, U. S. A. The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay. In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay to the Corporation the interest on the said debentures for the period between the dates of the debentures and the date of the receipt of the purchase money by the City Treasurer.

A further offering of the same class of debentures, amounting to \$5,000, will be made before the end of the present year, and it is to be understood that the successful tenderer will purchase the new offering at the price accepted in the case of the present issue.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk's Office, C. M. C.
Victoria, B. C., September 22nd, 1906.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

By-Election of School Trustees.

Public notice is hereby given to the Electors of the Municipality of the City of Victoria, that I require the presence of the said Electors at Room 8, of the Public Market Building, Cormorant street, in the aforesaid City, on Monday, the 1st day of October, 1906, from 12 (noon) to 2 p. m., for the purpose of electing a person as member of the Board of Trustees for Victoria City School District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss A. D. Cameron.

Any person being a resident in the School District, and being a British Subject of the full age of twenty-one years and otherwise qualified by the "Public School Act" to vote at an election of School Trustees in the said School District, is eligible to be elected or to serve as School Trustee.

The mode of nomination of Candidates shall be as follows:

The Candidates shall be nominated in writing, the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p. m. of the day of the Nomination, and in event of a poll being necessary, such poll will be open on THURSDAY, the 4th day of OCTOBER, 1906, in Room 9, of the Public Market Building, Cormorant street aforesaid, from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., at which time and place each elector who is duly qualified to vote for Mayor will be entitled to cast his vote for One (1) candidate for member of the Board of School Trustees, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at Victoria, British Columbia, this 22nd day of September, 1906.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,

Returning Officer.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

THE WATERWORKS LOAN BY-LAW, 1906.

I hereby give notice that such of the electors of the Municipality of the City of Victoria as are entitled to vote on a by-law for raising money upon the credit of the Municipality, are requested to attend at the polling place, Room 8, of the Public Market Building, Cormorant street, in the said Municipality, on Thursday, the 4th day of October, 1906, from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., and to record their votes for or against the passage of the Waterworks Loan By-Law, 1906; a copy of which By-Law is published in the Victoria Daily Times, and copies thereof are posted up at the polling place and in each Ward; and also take notice that the said By-Law will not be valid, or of any effect, unless the vote polled in favor thereof be at least three-fourths of the votes polled.

Given under my hand at Victoria, British Columbia, this 22nd day of September, 1906.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,

Returning Officer.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION given publicly in Times want advertisement of consideration. They go into a man's private office, his home, go into his job or the street cars with him, and compel his attention.

"KOOTENAY" STEEL RANGE

FIRE-BOX.

The fire-box is deep and broad. For burning coal it is fitted with heavy cast-iron linings, composed of five pieces—two at the back, one at the front, and one at each end. When any part burns out it can be replaced with one piece, which can be put in without any trouble. We use our successful duplex grates, which are heavily built, with long strong teeth.

OVEN

Like the cooking surface, the oven is intended to do a lot of work, and to this end is made very large. It is also intended to do good work with as little fuel as possible. The side next to the fire-box has a double layer of steel, lined with asbestos, which, with the heavy cast back linings in the fire-box, prevents any possibility of it burning through. The top is covered with a heavy coat of asbestos, which makes the heat of the oven uniform, top and bottom. Ventilation draws in fresh air and discharges the baking and roasting fumes into the smoke flue. The bottom is extra heavy and so braced that it cannot warp. The drop oven door when down forms a convenient shelf on which to draw out heavy pans.

BODY CONSTRUCTION.

The outer body is made of heavy sheet steel, mounted and strengthened by cast parts. All joints are air-tight, stove cement and asbestos being used generously and with great care to produce this result. The inner body is also constructed with heavy sheet steel and is lined with asbestos and stove cement.

FLUES

The flues are broad and deep and encircle the entire oven, so that all the heat from the fire-box is forced around the whole oven before escaping into the smoke pipe. The flues are too deep to be clogged by the soot from soft coal, which can be used with perfect satisfaction. A clean-out is placed just below the oven door, so that the flues can always be kept clean and open.

Canada's Best Steel Range Value.



Cut shows range Square with High Closet, made with or without reservoir, high shelf, high closet, or with any combination of these parts.

IF YOU NEED A RANGE, BE SURE TO GET THE "KOOTENAY" AT YOUR DEALER'S OR WRITE DIRECT TO OUR NEAREST OFFICE.

COOKING SERVICE

The top of the "Kootenay" is constructed to stand hot fires and do a lot of work. It is made in four pieces, to permit of expansion from the heat and contraction without cracking or warping. The lids and covers are extra heavy and will stand more burning and banging without breaking than a dozen ranges will ever get. The range is made in two sizes with four holes and three sizes with six holes. The center pieces are held in place by cast supports screwed firmly to an iron strip on the top of the oven extending from the fire-pot to the opposite side of the oven.

WOOD GRATES

The wood grate is our popular revolving grate, which is a perfect worker. When the coal linings are taken out to burn wood, the "Kootenay" will take a 24 and 25 1/2 inch stick. The "Kootenay" is always shipped for coal only, unless otherwise ordered. Wood linings are extra. Do not overlook this when ordering.

RESERVOIR

The reservoir supplied with the "Kootenay" is made of heavy copper and is well put together, with no rough edges or corners to collect dirt. It is rigidly supported on a cast frame and fits flush with the top of the range, so that it does not interfere with the cooking surface. The water is heated by the heat being forced under the reservoir by a damper, although it will heat rapidly by radiation without the use of this damper.

The large, roomy feed pouch makes it easy to feed the "Kootenay" without taking off the lids.

FINISH

In appearance the "Kootenay" has no superior. The rich nickel dress combined with the highly-polished steel, makes it handsome enough for any kitchen.

The surface parts are finished with a smooth, rich, black iron, which requires very little polishing and always looks nice.

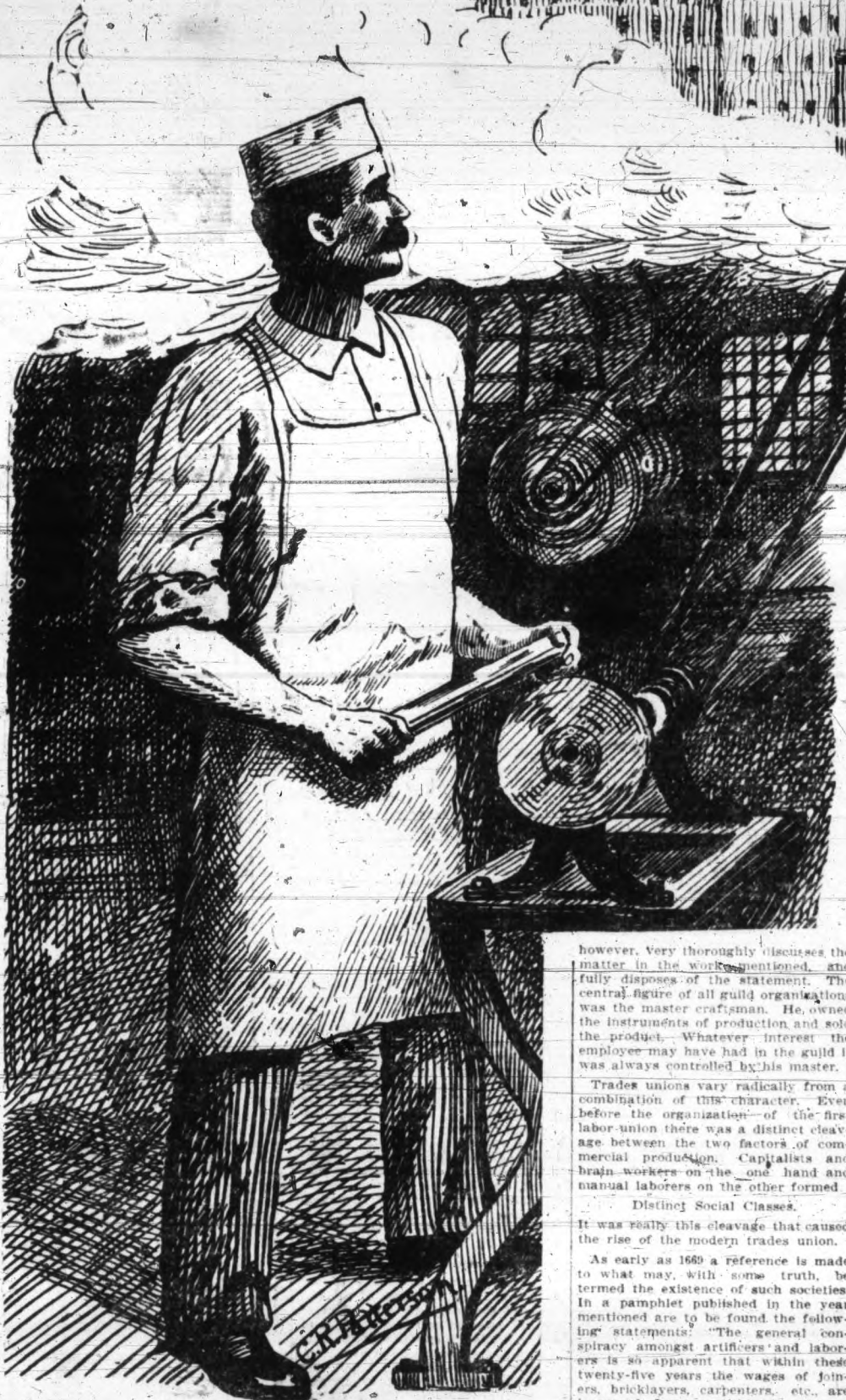
FOR SALE BY **THE McCLARY MANFG. CO.,** And Enterprising Dealers in Every Town.

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, HAMILTON, CALGARY.

Largest Manufacturers of Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Etc., Under the British Flag.

—CLARKE & PEARSON, SOLE AGENTS.—

THE EVOLUTION OF TRADES UNIONISM



leave off working an hour sooner than they used to do. The complaint further went on to state that the journeymen had subscribed their names in books prepared for the purpose and raised considerable sums to defend prosecutions against them. As a result

An Act Was Passed

restraining either giving or taking wages above a certain rate, and prohibiting the formation of unions. But the statute proved ineffective. From then until now the tailors of London and Westminster have remained in effective combination and may accordingly be termed the true pioneers of the trade union movement.

Very nearly equal, in point of age, was the combination for protective purposes among the woolen workers of Devonshire and Somerset. As early as 1718 they were accused of pretending "to determine who had a right to the trade, and what and how many apprentices and journeymen each man should keep at once, together with the prices of all their manufactures, and the manner and materials of which they should be wrought." This comprehensive programme is hardly exceeded by any union of to-day. But, when the early years of the nineteenth century saw male weavers replaced by females, this extensive union went out of existence.

What might be called "domestic" crafts next took up the matter. Among them the first was the woolcombers. This craftman generally owned his handlooms and pots with which he worked, but capital was necessary for completing the product of his labors and he was only one in a class of several who produced the finished article. And so, in 1741, it is found that the woolcombers had formed a corporation, its principal objects being (1) that no man should comb wool under 2s. per dozen and (2) that no master should employ any comber that was not of their club. If he did all agreed not to work for him. A petition of the masters during the year mentioned states that he employed twenty all of them turned out. This reference to the strike is very interesting, but the woolcombers went farther than that. They initiated the travelling card. The same petitioner recites "if any one of their club is out of work they give him a ticket and money to seek for work at the next town where a box club is, where he is also subsisted, suffered to live a certain time with them and then used as before."

But it was not until the introduction of the factory system that trade unions began to become a

Feature of Industrial Life

This system divorced the workmen from the instruments of his craft and made him dependent upon his master not only for the raw material upon which to work, but also the tools wherewith to carry it out. As regulations of men, all working at the same trade, gathered daily in the factories to pursue their vocations they naturally talked things over. The discontent always apparent where there is no reasonable scope for the ambition soon became manifest. Combinations were formed rapidly to secure better conditions of labor and, with the introduction of the factory system, trade unionism came to the fore.

That the introduction of factories is almost entirely responsible for the rise of trade unionism; that, this divorce between capital and labor has been almost the sole cause for such combinations, is apparent in many ways. It is a recognized principle to-day that in those industries in which the workman is divorced from his tools, the profits of buying and selling can be effective and permanent trade unions are established. While, early in the eighteenth century, factory trades were organized rapidly by the movement was found in such branches of production as the glove and hosiery trades, which did not at that time require machinery that the ordinary artisan could not purchase. Though conditions in other trades were improving, their remittances were not sufficient to enable them to state that "many of their children do daily become parish charges."

Though, as has already been shown, there were various organizations of a trade union character before the introduction of the factory system, they

rapid rise and present day importance must be credited to the system mentioned. It was not the isolated workmen, employed only as to two or three by one master, who were the fathers of the unionism of to-day; it was the craftsmen who flocked to the factories and gathered in hundreds to operate the newfangled machinery after the ruling and prejudicial sentiment upon its introduction had passed away.

Until the introduction of machinery the efforts of trade unions were largely confined to securing adherence to the sixteenth century laws limiting the number of apprentices. A striking instance of this is found in the history of the Feltmakers Company, composed largely of hatters. By acts passed as early as 1566 and 1663

Statutory Limitations

were placed on the number of youths that might be taught this trade at any time and, to secure the enforcement of the law, as early as 1771 there was a strong national federation among journeymen in this trade in England. Periodical congresses were held, and it is interesting to note that these were the first "trades and labor congresses" ever held in any part of the world.

It was the time of the rise of Great Britain's export trade. Vast markets, hitherto untapped, were becoming open to British commerce. These limitations, argued the masters, prevented full advantage being taken of these opportunities of trade and, despite petitions from the journeymen hatters of London, Burton, Bristol, Chester, Liverpool, Hexham, Derby and other places, in 1777 a bill was passed providing the limitation of the number of apprentices.

The course of legislation following the introduction of machinery to-day appears strange. The workmen, and often also the smaller employees would petition for redress. They usually demanded that the new machines be prohibited; that a seven years apprenticeship be enforced or that, in lieu of the latter, the old statutes, limiting the number to be taught each trade, be revived. These arguments were met by large employers with an overwhelming array of evidence. They showed that each man's part in the new processes could be learned in a few months instead of seven years, and that it would be impossible to operate their factories if each employer were only permitted two or three apprentices. Even the most sympathetic committees had to admit the force of these arguments, and the requests of the workmen were refused. Many efforts were made by workmen to better their condition during this period, but after-bill was introduced to fix a minimum wage; prosecutions were instituted against employers breaking the law; but, after all, prior to 1824, the history of the trades union movement was one of continuous repression and persecution. Members were forced to meet at midnight in the corners of fields; records were buried; oaths were taken in secret; important officials suffered long terms of imprisonment yet still the principle of workmen's combinations survived.

The general Combination Act of 1799 was the great cause of trouble. It is tersely described by Lord Jeffrey, who said, "A single master was at liberty at any time to turn off the whole of his workmen, at once—100 or 1,000 in number—if they would not accept of the wages that he chose to offer. But it was made an offence for the whole of the workmen to leave that master at once if he refused to give the wages they chose to require." Unions were fined and imprisoned by the dozen and their societies destroyed. In 1817 ten delegates of the calico printers were sentenced to three months' imprisonment although no dispute with their employers was in progress. In 1819 the

Benolent Society of Manchester was broken up by the conviction of its members who were, upon this condition, released. During the same year some ten master cotton operatives objected to the masters' breaking the law by employing too many apprentices. The employees protested by refusing to work. They were fined and imprisoned. In 1816 seven scissorgrinders sent three months' imprisonment for refusing to work for less than 1s. 6d. which paid out of work benefits and sought to maintain customary prices. Treachery on the part of the masters also played its part in this war of repression. In 1818 certain millowners of Bolton suggested to operative weavers

that they should leave the employment of those who paid less than current wages. Believing this hint was given in good faith, forty delegates met and decided to ask for the advance agreed upon by their supposedly friendly employers. Two weeks afterwards the president and two secretaries were convicted of conspiracy and sentenced to one and two years' imprisonment respectively. In the following year 18

complete the order. The last resource of the employers was an indictment at the Sessions for combination, but a Liverpool jury, in the teeth of the evidence, and the judge's summing up, gave a verdict of "acquittal."

But a new era dawned in 1824, and, strange to say, the leader in the movement was an ex-employee. Francis Place was a master tailor who had built up a big business in London. He



A. VERVILLE, M. P.

President Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

cotton spinners of Manchester, who met for merely the reception of contributions to bury their dead, under sanction of the Quarter Sessions in 1796, were arrested, bail being refused. After three months' confinement awaiting trial they were nearly all convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

During this period of repression the importance of inter-craft communication first became recognized. Though every industrial workers' combination was without the pale of the law, they grew and gained many adherents. The brotherhood of workmen became a cordial principle of trades unionism, and one organization assisted another in times of trouble. Thus the small society of London goldbeaters, during the three years 1810-12 lent or gave to fourteen other trades no less than \$1,000 in aid of those engaged in trade disputes in which they were not personally interested. Apart from this, though "corresponding societies," as they were termed, were forbidden by a law of 1797 the various national organizations of carriers, hatters, calico printers, woolcombers, woolstaplers and other handicrafts kept up constant correspondence on trade matters and raised money for common trade purposes.

Some of the national organizations were very effective. One instance only need be cited here. It was furnished by the Liverpool ropemakers in 1823. As recorded by Webb the occurrence is as follows: "When a certain firm threatened to employ non-union men, the local society of ropemakers formed it that it was contrary to the Regulations of the Trade,

and withdrew all their members. The employers, failing to get men in Liverpool, sent Hull and Newcastle agents to recruit. Hull and Newcastle had already expelled the local trades clubs at those towns. The firm then imported "blacklegs" from Glasgow, who were met by the local trades unionists, inveigled to a 'trade club-house,' and alternately threatened and coaxed them out of their engagements. Finally the head of the firm went to London to purchase yarn; but the London workmen, finding that the yarn was for a 'struck shop,' refused to

had previously been a journeyman breeches-maker, and had organized combinations in his own and other trades. After 1818 he left his business to his son and devoted himself first to the repeal of the combination laws and next to the Reform movement. He was the most remarkable politician of his age, excelling in the art of getting things done. Of all those artifices by which a popular movement is first created and then made effective on the parliamentary system—he was an inventor and tactician of the first order. Above all, he possessed in perfection the quality of permitting other people to carry off the credit of his work. He thus secured for his proposals willing promoters and supporters. Some of the leading parliamentary figures of the time owed all their knowledge on the questions he had made his own to briefs with which he supplied them. His valuable collection of manuscripts, now in the British Museum, shows that modesty did not prevent his recognizing his influence—he was fully aware of it, but sunk his personality in the desire to do effective work. He was thoroughly appreciative of the fact that in every progressive movement his shop at Charring Cross was the real centre of power when the parliamentary stage of a progressive movement was reached.

Such then was the man who was destined to secure the repeal of the obnoxious Combination law. In his effort he was assisted by J. R. McCulloch and Joseph Hume. The former was editor of the Standard, the most important of the provincial newspapers, but it was upon the latter he most largely relied. His acknowledged position in the House of Commons gained ready support for the movement towards repeal. In 1822

An Opposite Time
had arrived; and Hume accordingly gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to repeal the laws against combinations. This bill was never introduced, but Hume carried Huskisson and Peel into government in 1825. The committee sat in private, but full action was taken and Place was each day furnished with a copy of the pro-

"THERE shall none come into the town to serve for that wages within a twelve month and a day, but we will have an harm or a legge of him, except they will take an othe as we have doot."

This was the declaration of independence made by twenty-one journeymen shoemakers of Wisbech, who assembled outside this town in 1338. It is the first recorded instance of an actual conflict between the employers of England and those journeymen fraternities that later developed into trades unions.

Though, in many parts of Europe, there had been guilds before, no evidence is now available of a previous society composed wholly of workmen. There were what were termed "Bachelor's companies," presumed to be journeymen's fraternities, but they merely formed subordinate departments of the master's guilds, by the rules of which they were governed.

The reason of this is that in the middle ages the skilled apprentice belonged to the same social grade as his employer and was usually the son of a master in the same or an adjacent trade. He generally hoped to marry his master's daughter, and very often did so. At all events he generally set up in business for himself within a few years and became an employer.

It is easy to see, therefore, that unions could not be established. Their members would very soon graduate into that class whose interests very often clashed with the workmen. While industrial oppression had been found in all ages, it was not until

changing conditions had reduced the chance of an employee becoming a master to an almost infinitesimal degree that

Ephemeral Combinations

became permanent trades unions. Another thing that mitigated against industrial unions was what may be termed contract labor. This was found in many branches of business, possibly one of the most striking being existing in Lancashire to-day. It is thus described in Webb's History of Trade Unions.

"The 'piecers' who assist the 'mules' are employed and paid by the operative cotton-spinners under whom they work. The 'big piecer' is often an adult man, quite as skilled as the spinner himself, from whom, however, he receives very inferior wages. But although the cotton operatives display a remarkable aptitude for trade unionism, attempts to form an independent organization among the piecers have invariably failed. The energetic and competent piecers always looking forward to becoming a spinner, interested rather in reducing than in raising piecers' wages. The leaders of any incipient movement among the piecers have necessarily been away from the class from which they have been recruited."

Many attempts have been made to trace a descent of trade unions from the old craft guild of employers, the members of which were favorable to this contention, though in London the guilds still exist. As early as the eighteenth century the journeymen had lost whatever participation they may once have possessed in the companies. The authority above quoted,

however, very thoroughly discusses the matter in the work mentioned, and fully disposes of the statement. The central figure of all guild organizations was the master craftsman. He owned the instruments of production and sold the product. Whatever interest the employee may have had in the guild it was always controlled by his master.

Trades unions vary radically from a combination of this character. Even before the organization of the first labor union there was a distinct cleavage between the two factors of commercial production. Capitalists and brain-workers on the one hand and manual laborers on the other formed

Distinct Social Classes

It was really this cleavage that caused the rise of the modern trades union.

As early as 1669 a reference is made to what may, with some truth, be termed the existence of such societies. In a pamphlet published in the year mentioned are to be found the following statements: "The general conspiracy amongst artificers and laborers is so apparent that within these twenty-five years the wages of joiners, bricklayers, carpenters, etc., are increased 1s. mean within 40 miles of London (against 2d. reason and good government), from eighteen and twenty pence per day, to 2s. 6d. and 3s., and mery laborers from 10 and 12 pence a day unto 16 and 10 pence, and this not since the dreadful fire of London alone, but some time before." But still even this strong evidence is not conclusive. It is but an interesting fact that, although, during the closing years of the seventeenth century, industrial companies petitioned the House of Commons on almost everything affecting their particular trade, no mention was made of the existence of combinations among the workmen.

But a few years after such unions are mentioned in these memorials. They are referred to as "illegally entered into" by the skilled mechanics in certain trades. Such complaints gradually multiplied as the century progressed. They were met with counter-petitions made by organized trades unions until, from about the middle of the eighteenth century till its close, the journals of the house were filled with strikes and cross-charges affecting every branch of industry. The effect of this agitation was decidedly against the unions. Statute after statute was passed preventing combinations in different trades until, in the closing years of the century, 1799, a comprehensive statute was passed prohibiting all trades unions whatever.

Probably the earliest actual union was formed among the journeymen tailors of London a few years prior to 1700. In that year the members complained to parliament that "the journeymen tailors in and about the cities of London and Westminster, the number of seven thousand and upwards, have lately entered into a combination to raise their wages and



SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

A MAN AND HIS MISSION.

The International Sunday School Lesson for September 22d, is a Quarterly Review. The Golden Text is "And they were astonished at His doctrine: for His word was with power."—Luke 4:32.

By William T. Ellis.

For nine months past the attention of the great company of people who comprise the Sunday schools of the world has been centred upon the life of Jesus Christ. Next year the international series returns to the Old Testament. The present lesson is designed as a review of the studies of the past three months which were all found within the last year of the life of Christ.

Men sometimes wonder why it is that religion has such a grip upon the minds of the common people. One reason lies in such facts as that for nine months past above 13,000,000 persons on the American continent, most of them in the impressionable years of youth, have been studying every week with more or less thoroughness, a biography of Jesus—a book written for the avowed purpose of showing that Jesus is the Christ, the very Son of God.

A King Without a Country. Jesus was crucified as King of the Jews, but He never reigned over Jewry. One of His offenses was His cosmopolitan spirit. The narrow, provincial, bigoted spirit of His time could forgive a serious offense more easily than it could that of an ultra-Jewish patriotism. As slowly as though they had been of the strictest sect of the Jews, His disciples were learning what the whole world was yet to know, that Jesus belongs to no race or clime, but to all the race of men. The broadest evangelism of the present day, with its watchword, "the world for Christ," is more truly in His spirit than the belief of the Jews or even of the Puritans, that they alone were the elect people, finding a measure of satisfaction in the contemplation of the fact that the rest of the world would be shut out of Heaven. Provincialism, narrowness and sectarianism are foreign to the genius of the Gospel of Christ.

A King's Friends. Every study of the life of Christ must deal largely with His disciples. He was to be found with them the most of the time. Their education was part of His mission. As we have seen, Jesus does not mean the same to all disciples, nor do all disciples mean the same to Jesus. But if Jesus had few intimates, He had a great company of friends. The instructions given to His disciples are still applicable to every working servant of the Lord, and illustrate the truth that in the King's service are many kinds of servants, and in His heart there is place for friends of high degree and low. As the contending armies in the East had fighting men in the front, and commissary and hospital departments at the rear, so the kingdom of Christ has a working place for every friend of His. His disciples suffered under no delusions concerning the work they were to do. They would meet opposition of many sorts and of much bitterness. That mattered not. The one consideration that weighed with them was that they were to bear witness steadfastly, fearlessly and faithfully.

The friends of Jesus were one of His trials: friendship always costs. Jesus was an ideal friend; He taught His followers that true greatness in the kingdom of heaven comes not from place, but from character and service. Self-seeking is not the way to rise in this King's service; self-surrender is.

How to Meet Enemies.

The "Prince of Peace" spent most of His public life at war. He himself was the centre of tremendous tumults, controversy and opposition. He dared to tell the truth, even new truth, and he cared not a mustard seed about being conventional or popular. As every other big, strong, fearless man has since done He made enemies.

Enemies must be expected in life; how shall they be met? Jesus supplies the answer. First, He was fearless. He never retreated. Second, He was firm. He continued to call hypocrites hypocrites, and false leaders false. There was no weak silence or compromise on His part. Third, He was measurably indifferent. He did not let the presence of enemies interrupt His mission, but He went right on with His work. Much opposition dies by inattention. And, then, He kept a soft heart toward all His foes. The worst injury an enemy can do is to incite him to hatred. Jesus loved His enemies; loved them too well to cease opposing their errors and to the end His spirit was, "Father, forgive them."

The King's Teachings. These friends of the great king who trod the hills of Galilee without place to sit, who were persecuted and reviled, it is hard for us to be patient with their stupidity; to us they seem to have been very dull learners. Yet it is to be remembered that we look back upon them from the twentieth century, after the advent of the illuminating spirit. They were the first to



W. T. ELLIS.

be taught this wonderful new message which Jesus came to bring. Nevertheless His instruction to them is still necessary for us.

"There was the lesson of prayer." "Lord, teach us to pray," cried the disciples, and in answer He gave them that model prayer which countless millions since have spoken and which has taught the race to say "Our Father." By reiterated parables He showed them that the Father's ear is always open to the feeblest cry of the least of His children. God loves to hear prayer and the quickest approach to His presence is on our knees.

But praying is not all; there must be watching and working. So Jesus put His disciples under the shadow of a great truth—that they are to live all their lives with expectant faces turned toward God's kingdom. So live and watch and so work, was His teaching, that when the Lord comes you will be found watching. Eternal vigilance is the price of spiritual liberty.

A Compelling Love.

The greatest of story tellers was this King, who had new truths to utter and who clothed them in the homely form of parables. He wanted the world to know something of the greatness of the compelling love of God. Believing that they could not grasp it if treated abstractly, He cast it in the form of the story of the prodigal son, whereby a whole legion of wandering children have learned the precious truth that "like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth," and that for every wandering, sinning child there is a loving Father who will receive him back into His arms. The limits of the far country to the Father's house and the Father's forgiveness. The most of what Jesus came to earth to teach is comprehended in the parable of the Prodigal Son.

A Day of Triumph.

Because of the resurrection of Lazarus, great crowds acclaimed Jesus as the Messiah on the road to Jerusalem. The triumphal entry prefigured the day when all the world should strew palms of victory in the path of the feet of the King of the world, the Redeemer of mankind. This ovation, which set overcrowded Jerusalem agog, did not affect the deep humility of him who was its object. He was quite willing before the sound of the crowd's huzzas; had scarcely died from his ears to do a slave's work of washing the feet of his disciples and "squabbling" disciples. Diminution to serve is a sign of smallness and not of greatness. It was a great principle, not a practice, but a principle which the Master laid down when He said: "If I then, the Lord and the Teacher, have washed your feet, ye ought also to wash one another's feet."

Three Types of Men.

In the lesson of the Unjust Judge, the Pharisee and the Publican, Jesus scores hypocrisy. Readiness to face all the facts is the first mark of a strong character. Jesus suffered no delusions concerning humanity or Himself. "He knew what was in man."

Hypocrites are a fact. There is no use of trying to minimize them or to explain them away. They exist and always have existed and will exist as long as it is to the advantage of the bad to imitate the good. It is a mistake to assume that hypocrites are confined exclusively to religion. There are more of them outside the church than inside. Every calling has them and every circle of society.

A universal and unfailing rule by which a false prophet may be discovered, and any life judged, is laid down by the wise Teacher: "By their fruits ye shall know them." Look at a life in the large, and what is its harvest? Is the sum total of its influence good or bad? Has its weight fallen on the side of service or of selfishness. In the scale of the years, is a man looking out for himself, or is he seeking to spend his powers in human helpfulness? What, in the long run, is a man after? Of what character is his most coveted goal? That is the true test.

In the long run almost every life is correctly estimated. You may be slandered or unduly praised for a time; you may praise or condemn you on the basis of the years you will be estimated not by what the tongue of detraction or the voice of adulation says, but by the aggregate and output of your own character.

And so God will measure you. He judges righteous judgments. The pious

mouthings of sanctimonious speech may deceive men as to one's real religion, but never as to one's real character. Christ. He spoke with scant respect of those who constantly cry "Lord, Lord." It is to be questioned whether the loose and light use of the sacred words of religion is not as great profanity as the coarse cursing of the creature of the deity. The danger of substituting a stereotyped religiosity for a modest, vital, and fruitful Christianity is ever present with even the sincerest disciples. Jesus himself suggests the dread possibility of those who profess most religion being cast out from His presence. The foundation of endurance in this world is not repetition of, but obedience to, the will of the Lord.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES.

THE WILL THAT WINS.

Terms: Comments Upon the Uniform Prayer Meeting Topic of the Young People's Societies, Christian Endeavor, Baptist Young People's Union, Epworth League, and Sept. 22d. "A Strong Will: How to Get It and Use It for Temperance." I Pet. IV. 1-11.

By William T. Ellis.

Self-indulgence (and all intemperance is self-indulgence) is innate weakness. It is the mark of the child, rather than of the man. It rules with undisputed sway in the lower orders of society, where men are easily led by their passions. It is as much among such that hate is more common than love, suspicion more common than frankness, deceit more common than honesty, and crime more common than unselfish helpfulness. The person whose chief inclination is to indulge self shows himself thereby to be allied to the degenerate and self-indulgent, with all that a weak and low and unworthy in human nature.

Only conquerors of self can conquer the world.

Strong characters all have strong convictions. They are accustomed to the use of the strong and mighty "Yes" and "No." "Yes" and "No" means "Yes" and "No" and they mean it. They dare to disagree with anybody and with everybody, if their consciences so dictate. Majorities have no power for them. To them it is a small matter whether they are praised or not, but it is a great matter whether they are right or not.

Weakness of will always works woe.

"It is the man with convictions who convicts men."

The average person needs an infusion of strength. He is inclined to weakness. His temptation is to be a part of a conglomerate crowd, when he should be an individual personality. Instead of standing out in unswerving manliness against ignoble tendencies, he becomes a craven follower of them. It is easier to be gossamer and complaisant than to be right and peculiar. Yet whoever would quit himself like a man must be strong; for strength is the supreme seal of manhood.

Courage is a consequence of convictions.

"We must be strong in ourselves before we can be strong for Christ. A decided character is the first condition of any man who would help push out the borders of God's kingdom. If we are to count for Christ and righteousness, in the world, we must first count as men. Clarity only complicates the problem of life. We who are sons of God, princes of the blood royal, should live the strongest, completest, and the most useful. For it is by our strength, by our power, and by our attractiveness, that the gospel of our Father is to be commended to the world."

New men alone can make a new earth. When men break away from the dominion of all lusts, when they become free in their self-restraint and temperance, when soul becomes king over body, when men yield obedience to their higher reason, and not to their passions, then will the earth be transformed into the very likeness of heaven.

The triumph of temperance can be accomplished only by the courage of the Christian.

There is strength in self-denial. It is good to do hard things simply for the sake of learning to do hard things. There is wisdom in the practice of some high-sounding but really trivial duties. Some of the best of us are too much given to keep their wills dominant over their wishes. None of us can trust himself always to follow his inclinations.

He who would be strong in his own soul must keep his spirit in control.

Union with Jesus has His own prescription for power and increase. As we abide in Him we grow. For Christian growth is due to divine power within, and that power comes to the branch through the Vine. Apart from Christ we perish, present with Christ we prosper.

Self-restraint, strength gained.

Satan is said to have only one abiding place from which he can only make us intemperate in some other respects.

NEWS AND NOTES.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The French government, in legislating for the separation between church and state, provided that Roman Catholic laymen might form societies to hold the property hitherto held by the church.

A new settlement building has been erected by the University of Pennsylvania in a laboring district of Philadelphia, at an expenditure of \$50,000. The funds for its maintenance will be secured

from the faculty, students and alumni of the University.

The leading Christian workers in fourteen centres in New York city last year were college men from Yale, Amherst, Columbia University, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. So great was their success this year the call is made for thirty men.

A recently issued report of the Internal Revenue Bureau reveals the fact that the people of this country consumed 160,000,000 gallons more of beer during the past year than ever before, with a commensurate increase in the use of tobacco, at a total expense of \$250,000,000.

Labor Sunday was observed in many churches on September 22d. Although it is only a few years since this custom was instituted the observance of the day has been increasingly adopted by the churches as an opportunity to consider the relation of the church to labor.

A widely circulated open letter, signed by all classes of men, has been presented to the Pope asking that the tomb of St. Peter in the great church which bears his name in Rome should be opened, that a positive proof may be obtained that this was the actual resting place of his body.

France is falling into line with the other nations on the rest day question. Laws regarding Sabbath observance have recently been passed by the government, which, while they make no requirement of the various missionary societies, in seven be set apart as a rest day with an entire cessation from all labor for all men.

A prominent leader in the British parliament, Mr. R. W. Perks, stated recently that in order to test the efficacy of foreign mission work he placed a report of the various missionary societies of the present time and compared the figures. As a result of his study he increased his annual gift for this work from fifty dollars to twenty-five hundred dollars.

Lord Curzon, during his American tour, is contemplating a visit to the headquarters of the various missionary societies whose representatives have accomplished much for India's betterment. As Viceroy of India he has had an opportunity to witness the far-reaching results of the work of the missionaries, and this public expression of his appreciation of their labors, especially in connection with the famine relief, will be a great boon to this subject as voiced in his book on the Far East, written some years ago.

Christian Endeavorers from all the world gathered at the recent convention at Geneva, Switzerland. At one of the meetings there were representatives from twenty-five different nations, and the flags of thirty nations were strung together on the platform. The programme of the first clause of the Prayer and the Twenty-four Hours, a Bible invocation and benediction, and a verse of "Blest be the tie that binds" printed in twelve different tongues, which were all the printers of Geneva could cope with.

SEVEN SENTENCE SERMONS.

The good mariner, when he draws near the port, furis his sails and enters it softly; so ought we to lower the sails of our worldly ambitions and enter the harbor of all our heart and understanding.—Dante.

Why comes temptation bore for man to And master and make crunch beneath his foot?

And so be pedestaled in triumph?—Browning.

Every matter has two handles, one of which will bear taking hold of, the other not.—Epictetus.

How good is man's life—the mere living!—Browning.

Every man's task is his life-preserver.—Emerson.

Let me but learn to smile— Let me but face bravely any blow, that falls: Bear bravely with my bondage, all the while And find my freedom within prison walls.—Ellen Glasgow.

"One of the rewards of work done with-out worry is cheerfulness; and cheerfulness is power to work."

BATTLE FOR FREE DRESS.

Revolt of German Women Against Fines for Wearing Trains.

The women of the little town of Nordhausen have risen in revolt against the order of the municipal authorities forbidding them, for sanitary reasons, to wear dresses with trains.

The women who touch the ground with their feet within the definition of "train," and the police have received orders strictly to enforce the new decree. A fine of 50 marks is the penalty for the first offence, 100 for the second, and a day's imprisonment for the third.

The women who are resisting the law are now being fined by obtaining the opinion of eminent legal authorities to the effect that the Town Council has partially exceeded its rights in issuing this draconic decree. It appears that the Council has a right to prevent women from trailing their dresses along the ground, but cannot prevent them from wearing dresses which would touch the ground if not carried in the hand.

The Council then replied that women can wear skirts yards in length if they like, but they must hold them up. One inch of skirt trailing on the ground makes the wearer liable to arrest and punishment.

A league of resistance has been formed, and the members have pledged themselves to wear long skirts and to defy the authorities. They declare that they will pay the necessary fines, and even go to prison rather than sacrifice their right of arraying themselves in the most becoming costumes.

MILITARY.—The dealer sold his "old master" very cheap. Friend "Beau" asked him why he sold it so cheap. "Gad, no! Because he didn't," Judge.

"What makes you so sure Biggles is a college man? He never moves from the classics." "No, but he knows every technicality that pertains to athletics."—Washington Star.

A Bohemian coal mining company has bought up a village named Sobranan, near the separation between church and state, since the outbreak of the Boer

A new settlement building has been erected by the University of Pennsylvania in a laboring district of Philadelphia, at an expenditure of \$50,000. The funds for its maintenance will be secured

Minister-on-Sea, Isle of Sheppey, is to have the longest pier in England. It will be 7,000 feet in length.

Growing Boys and Girls.

While it is very gratifying to parents to see their boys and girls grow rapidly, it should not be forgotten that this is a very critical period. There is danger that they may outgrow their strength; there is also danger that the development may not be uniform, that one part of the system is being built up at the expense of the rest, that the bone may not be developing properly, that nerve and brain may lack tone or the muscle may be soft and flabby.

To secure proper, all round development it is absolutely necessary that the food should be entirely suitable and contain the elements necessary to develop every part of the system.

The ideal food for this purpose is

FERROL.

which contains, in proper proportions, the very essentials of life and development, viz: Fat, Iron and Phosphorus. Fat to develop flesh and muscle; Iron for the blood; Phosphorus for the bone, nerve and brain.

If you want your boys and girls to have strong lungs, robust frames, well developed muscles, strong nerves, vigorous brains and rosy cheeks give them FERROL. They will like it, and FERROL never fails.

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THE TELEPHONE GIRL.

Response of Mahford Savare of Champaign, Ill., to the toast "The Telephone Girl," at meeting of the Illinois Independent Telephone Association, held at Peoria, June 18, 1906.

Mr. Chairman—The old and oft repeated statement that woman's intuition frequently beats man's judgment is proven true by our every day experience. Intuition takes less time than reason and the rapidity with which a woman acts has proven a desirable thing many times when there has been a crisis in the life of man or the history of a nation.

I have frequently said that a telephone is like a snake. Now a little girl is as harmless as a kitten, but every one who sees one wants to take a club and kill it. So it is to the telephone man with a telephone. And there is no one so unreasonable as the business man. If I go into my grocery store on Saturday night when every clerk is on the jump, and yell that I have an important social or business engagement and demand that the clerk leave my man with a telephone. And the clerk will say, "I will wait, but the business is almighty important, the proprietor tells his clerk that the rule in that store is to wait on people, rich or poor, in the order in which they come in, and that is the only way in which he can do business, and he informs me that he is very sorry but that if I will have a little patience I will be waited on soon. I yell at him and want to know why in thunder he doesn't get clerks enough to attend to his business. He tells me that he does but he cannot afford to hire a half dozen extra clerks to take care of a rush of an hour on Saturday night and let them sit around for the rest of the week. Yet this same merchant will take the head off the poor telephone girl because there are rush times in her office when the shutters fall like snow flakes in a mountain storm, during which she is unable to answer his phone in the fraction of a minute. He calls up the manager and tells him that he uses his instrument more than any one else in town (that is, he gets more for his money than any one else), and intimates that unless his phone is answered at once he proposes to go to the city council and see what can be done about rotten service. The butcher complains about the blundering telephone girl and makes the air smell of sulphur every time she gives him the wrong number, but he sings mighty low when I tell him that I go home and find my wife in tears because she has company for dinner, ordered her meat at nine o'clock and the blundering delivery boy took it to the wrong house. He tells me not to be unreasonable, but hires the best help he can get, but that mistakes will occur. Yet the same man forgets that a thousand subscribers may want to talk all at once; they have a right to, even at night. They will not grant the same consideration to the telephone business they demand for themselves.

The telephone girl has no rights any.

one is bound to respect. She is responsible if the party the subscriber wants to talk to is out, if one of the hundreds of screws connected with the phone is loosened, if the cord in the switch board breaks, for storm, for wind, for sleet, for electric current, for lightning, for the fact that the dunned debtor refuses to answer the important creditor, for the fact that the delayed train has made up time, for the fact that the dress did not get home from the dressmaker, that there was a delay in calling the fire department, because it was not called five minutes before the fire broke out. In fact she is to blame for all things evil on earth, under the earth and above the earth. At least that is the conclusion arrived at if we judge by those who forget that she is a human being and may be a lady although she toils for her daily bread. That she has the same character, the same aspirations and the same fidelity to duty that other people have, as we forget when the telephone works and remember only when it doesn't, so we forget the thousand kindnesses, accommodations and favors that the telephone girl confers upon us that are outside of the duties of her employment.

The business man complains that the telephone girl has it in for him, forgetting that she does not have it in for him any more than he has for her. "Have it in" for the customer who persistently insults all clerks and the proprietor on every visit to the store. He fails to recognize, or condemn if he does see it, the habit that his employees have formed in imitating him in talking smart or abusive to central. Possible courtesy might pay as well toward the telephone girl as towards other human beings.

She is worthy the toast which we drink: Here is to the telephone girl. An employee who does the most work and suffers the most abuse for the money she receives. Who does more favors that are unappreciated by those upon whom they are conferred. Who gets more censure for her bad deeds, and silence for her good ones. Who knows more about men than the sociologist does; more about women than the officers of the Federated clubs, and more about the manners of children than the teacher does and who can tell where every gentleman and every lady lives. She is seen in all lands and in all climes—and speaks all tongues. God bless her!

FINED HIMSELF.

Justice of the Peace in Washington State Punished Himself.

Dr. Heylar, of St. John, Wash., recently swore out a warrant for the arrest of R. B. Gaines, mayor of St. John, for selling goods on Sunday, before George W. Case, J., justice of the peace. Mr. Gaines paid the fine of \$10 and the charge and paid a fine of \$10 and costs.

The doctor has been threatening the justice with similar proceedings and went before the mayor, Mr. Gaines, for a warrant. Mr. Gaines said he had no authority to issue such a warrant, but Mr. Gaines told the physician that he had sold goods on Sunday and wanted the matter pushed, with the above results.

Then Justice Case pleaded guilty before himself to having sold goods on Sunday, levied a fine on himself and turned the proceeds into the village treasury.

Other arrests and fines will follow, residents declare, for the same offense committed by others.

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The fact that its flame is bluish, or, so called non-luminous, means that the flame is almost devoid of free carbon particles with their intense heat-radiating power, a fact of considerable importance. When gasoline or heavy oils are burning, the flame, loaded with free carbon or soot, radiates heat to such a degree that it is not possible to approach near the conflagration, and combustible surroundings are readily fired by pure radiation of heat.

The production of alcohol on a large scale is very simple, and the raw materials already exist in considerable quantities. All such engine or starchy growths are available. Sessaharine wastes are now largely used in Cuba for alcohol production.

Street beggars in the London area are estimated to make between them £32,000 a year.

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We will send you, FREE OF ANY CHARGE, whatever, a handsome range of patterned pajamas, including our wonderful Black Serge and Cheviot Tweed, together with our latest New York Fashion Plate. THEN JUDGE FOR YOURSELF. Our home measurement system is so SIMPLE that we require only 1 measurement (which, please note, we enable us to give a PERFECTLY FITTING tailor made garment. You choose your own gift and pattern. Address, to-day,

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As a matter of fact, the skin rids the system of more urea than the kidneys do.

If the skin, or bowels, or kidneys are unhealthy—they won't throw off enough urea. This urea is changed to uric acid—carried by the blood to joints and nerves—causing Rheumatism.

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will positively cure Rheumatism because they increase the eliminating action of skin, kidneys and bowels—and make these three organs so vigorous and healthy that there can be no urea or waste retained in the system, no poison the blood and irritate the nerves.

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THOROUGHBREDS



BY
W.S. FRASER.

CHAPTER XXVII.

That evening Langdon and Jake Faust were closeted together in a room in the former's cottage. An Al piece of whisky was on, and they were conversing in low tones.

"It's a cinch for The Dutchman if it wasn't for that damn mare, Lucretia," Langdon observed, in an injured tone, as though somehow the mare's excellence was an unwarranted interference with his rights.

"What about the job?" asked Faust. "No good—can't be done. He's mooning on the job."

"Huh!" commented the Cherub. "Did you talk it over with the Boss? He's not a bad guy gettin' next a good thing."

"He gave me the straight tip to give Redpath the go-by."

"What's his little game? Is he going to hedge on the mare?"

"No; he'll stand his bet flat-footed. Say, he's the slickest. If he didn't give me this straight office that the mare might get sick, then I'm a Dutchman."

"Well, both Dutchmen," the Cherub laughed immoderately at his stupid joke. "See, we're both standin' for The Dutchman, ain't we?"

Langdon frowned at the other's levity. "You'll laugh out the other side your mouth if Lucretia puts up a race in the Derby like she did in the Handicap."

"But ain't she goin' to get sick? We could whip-saw them both ways then that's if we knew it first. I could lay against her an' back your horse."

"I wish the old man wasn't so devilish deep; he makes me tired sometimes; give it to me straight in one breath that he's got reasons for wantin' to win the race, an' then he pulls that preacher mug of his down a peg an' says, solemn like, 'But don't interfere with their jockey.' Then he talks about The Dutchman or Lucretia gettin' the influenza, an' that Andy Dixon is pretty fit about watchin' the mare. Now what do you make of all that, Jake?"

"I'm a poor man," whined Langdon, "an' I can't take no chances on losin' ten thousand. If it can be helped."

"It's got to be done right away, 'cause I'll take a couple of days to get the mare coughin'."

"I told Shandy to come here," said the trainer; "he ought to be turnin' up soon. When you hear him knock just slip into that other room, an' leave the door open a little so that you can hear what takes place. God knows what that young imp wouldn't swear if a fellow had no witness. I think he's comin' here to-night to ask me to pay him to do some dirty job, an' I won't do it, see?" and he winked at Faust. "He's a bad boy," said the bookmaker, in a tone of mock condemnation.

"There he is now," declared Langdon. "I heard a step on the gravel. Quick, slip into the room; he'll be peepin' through the window; he's like a fox."

There was a knock at the door. When Langdon opened it, Shandy shuffled into the room with a peculiar little rocking-horse sort of gait, just like the trot of a skunk. His whole appearance somehow suggested this depressed animal.

"Have you heard anything from the Porter stable?" Langdon asked, when the boy had taken a seat.

"The little mare's well," the boy answered, innocently.

"That's bad luck for us, Shandy. We'll be poorer by the matter of a few thousand if they win the Derby."

"Who's we?" questioned Shandy, with sassy directness.

"The whole stable. A man has played The Dutchman to win a hundred thousand, an' he's goin' to give the boys, one or two of them, five hundred if it comes off."

"Well, I ain't puttin' you next no dirty work, but if you hear that the mare gets this horse sickness that's goin' 'round, let me know at once, see? Come here quick. If Faust got a chance to buy against the mare he probably wouldn't say anything about that note, if he did know."

"I'll give you the office, sir, when she's look sick."

"That's right. You ain't got any too many friends, Shandy, an' you'd better stick to them that'll help you."

"Do I get that five hundred, sure?" "If Lucretia don't beat The Dutchman, you get it."

When the boy had gone Faust came forth from his hiding-like a badger.

"That's a bad boy—a wicked boy!" he said, puffing a solemn face. "You're a good man, Langdon, to steer him in the straight an' narrow path. He'll take good care of The Dutchman for that five hundred."

"Yes, if you don't pay these kids well they'll throw you down; an' I ain't takin' no chances, Faust."

"The Porter mare might catch the influenza, eh, Dick?"

"If she does, I'll let you know at once, Jake. But I ain't in it. I threatened to kick that kid out when he hinted at something crooked."

"I heard you, Langdon, I'll take my oath to that. But I must be off now. You know where to find me if there's anything 'doin'."

(To be continued.)

TRUE FORTUNE TELLING.

(By H. G. Wells.)

A friend once assured Mr. H. G. Wells that "you can know no more of the future than you can know which way a kitten will jump next."

Even this terse summary of human ignorance, however, left its hearer unconvinced, and a brilliant lecture delivered before the Royal Institution gives to the world Mr. Wells's reasons for believing that better things and greater achievements lie in the unknown, but not unknowable, future.

Mr. Wells brushes aside almost impatiently what he calls "that little bubble of relative fact which constitutes the individual life." He dealt with the very basis of knowledge, the great mysteries of causation which science is constantly probing. Yet even the "little bubble," apparently exhibits at least traces of trustful belief. The long unbroken succession of fortune tellers, who still flourish—bear a perpetual testimony to the smouldering feeling that after all there may be a better and more serviceable sort of knowledge than we now possess.

Indeed, Mr. Wells gives the startling opinion that there is something sympathetic for the type of the fortune teller in the spirit of modern science; for in the methods by which it reaches its conclusions about the unknown past

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

has been before the public for very many years (nearly a century)

during which time it has commanded an ever increasing sale in all markets of the world. The innumerable imitations attracted by its success are devoid of the excellence of quality and richness of flavor characteristic of the genuine article, which is prepared from the original recipe, the exclusive property of Messrs. Lea & Perrins.

MANUFACTORY, WORCESTER, ENGLAND.

The fact that unscrupulous persons commonly make use of the designation "Worcestershire" for inferior productions, and even call them genuine, renders it necessary that the public should ask specifically for Lea & Perrins' Sauce and refuse cheap substitutes.

J. M. Douglas & Co., Canadian Agents, Montreal.

you're 'doin' anything crooked, don't mix me up in it. You couldn't get into Porter's stable, anyway, if you tried to fix the mare."

"I didn't say I was goin' to do no bloomin' job; but I could get in right enough."

"Well, I ain't puttin' you next no dirty work, but if you hear that the mare gets this horse sickness that's goin' 'round, let me know at once, see? Come here quick. If Faust got a chance to buy against the mare he probably wouldn't say anything about that note, if he did know."

"I'll give you the office, sir, when she's look sick."

"That's right. You ain't got any too many friends, Shandy, an' you'd better stick to them that'll help you."

"Do I get that five hundred, sure?" "If Lucretia don't beat The Dutchman, you get it."

When the boy had gone Faust came forth from his hiding-like a badger.

"That's a bad boy—a wicked boy!" he said, puffing a solemn face. "You're a good man, Langdon, to steer him in the straight an' narrow path. He'll take good care of The Dutchman for that five hundred."

"Yes, if you don't pay these kids well they'll throw you down; an' I ain't takin' no chances, Faust."

"The Porter mare might catch the influenza, eh, Dick?"

"If she does, I'll let you know at once, Jake. But I ain't in it. I threatened to kick that kid out when he hinted at something crooked."

"I heard you, Langdon, I'll take my oath to that. But I must be off now. You know where to find me if there's anything 'doin'."

(To be continued.)

Nothing Exceeds in Purity and Nutritive Properties

COWAN'S
PERFECTION
COCOA

(MAPLE LEAF LABEL)

It is Guaranteed Absolutely Pure

The Cowan Co., Ltd., Toronto

Ask for Pure Malt

when buying Scotch Whisky.

Pure Malt contains medicinal properties. It conduces to health and economy. Leading physicians recommend it. It is the best value money can buy. The price is the same as that of "blended" Whiskies.

Strathmill and
Spey Royal

Pure Malt Scotch Whiskies

are distilled from the finest malted barley, thoroughly matured and guaranteed by

W & A Gilbey

Sole Proprietors of Strathmill and Glen Spey Distilleries, Scotland. Purveyors of Wines and Spirits to H. M. the King.

FOR SALE BY

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. AGENTS

lies the hint of a method for probing the unknown future.

The man of science, even, are told, comes to believe at last that the events of the year A. D. 4000 are as fixed, settled, and unchangeable as the events of the year 1690.

Without committing himself to a dogmatic assertion that by-and-by the future will be no longer a sealed book, but open blank absolute ignorance will become a thing of the past, and that it is quite possible some application of intellectual methods may attenuate, even if not absolutely set aside, the veil between ourselves and things to come.

CHINESE POTTERY TOWN.

For at least 500 years the town of Ching-teh, in China, has been devoted to the making of pottery. Walter Clemens, a British consul, describes the place. He says that everything in Ching-teh belongs to the porcelain and earthenware industry. "The houses are for the most part built of fragments of fire clay that were at one time part either of old kilns or of the fire clay covers in which the porcelain is stacked during firing. The river bank is, for miles covered with a deep stratum of broken chinaware and chips of fire clay, and the greater part of the town is several square miles of the surrounding country are built over or composed of a similar deposit. Ching-teh is unlike anything else in China. The forms, the color, the atmosphere are reminiscent of the poorer parts of a civilized industrial centre. There are 300 large pottery kilns in town. The greater part are in use only for a short season in the summer. During this busy season the population of Ching-teh rises to about 40,000 souls; but of this total nearly half are laborers—drawn from a wide area of country, who come for the season, live in rows of barrack-like sheds, and do not bring their families with them. Visitors

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COLLARS

The linen used in Tooke's Frame Brand is made specially for these Collars.

There is no make of linen in any other 20c Collar equal to it. Proved by actual laundry tests.

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BLOTTERS
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B.C.

THREE GOOD INDUCEMENTS FOR FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Carnation Wheat Flakes, per package 30c.
(Each package contains a nice Breakfast dish.)
Sugar Cured Hams and Bacon, per lb. 20c.

W. O. WALLACE

FAMILY GROCER. Tel. 312. COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS STS.

THE OFFICER'S LIFE

By Harry Graham.

(Author of "Ballads of the Boer War," "Misrepresentative Men," "Ruthless Rhymes," etc., etc.)

Those of us who are in the habit of reading modern romances in which officers of the Army figure with any prominence cannot fail to be struck by the amazing ignorance of their subject displayed by most authors (and all authors) whenever they attempt to depict the daily life of a commissioned officer or the routine of a regiment.

From the pages of Ouida's novels we gather that the Guardsman is a romantic creature with a long silky moustache and a drawl who spends his time drinking champagne de menthe from a tumbler, whenever he is not engaged in the difficult pastime of killing croquet-players with a service rifle. Miss Correll, on the other hand, would probably like to believe him to be a brainless idiot—(most idiots are brainless by the way)—loafing aimlessly through life, an over-fed and offensive creature who does as little regimental duty as possible and lives luxuriantly on fatted calf washed down with champagne. "John Strange Winter" is better informed, or, at any rate, kinder disposed. With her, the British officer is a soft-hearted, good-tempered young man—whose leisure is largely occupied in the vain attempt to retain the elusive moustache in his eye, and who appears to have a collection of fine wearing spurs on every possible occasion.

Such portraits, however well drawn or well meant, cannot truthfully be called realistic. The modern officer, as we know, never drinks champagne; he cannot afford champagne, except upon rare occasions; he hardly ever wears an overcoat; if he were brainless he would never have passed the necessary qualifying examinations; if he shirked his duty he would not long continue in His Majesty's service.

"naughty Young Cub."

The man in the street seems to be quite as ignorant of the personality of our soldiery as he is of the details of barrack life. The Press appears to be equally indifferent to both. Only the other day we read in the Daily News that the officers of one of the smartest (from a military point of view) battalions in the British Army were "naughty young cubs" . . . sons of wealthy families, squandering their hundreds a year upon admitted luxuries, etc., and the same view seems to obtain in other journals. It would perhaps be interesting to note the daily routine of one of these "cubs" to see how much he really does spend on luxuries, "admitted" or otherwise, and to consider whether or no the cub is as naughty as he is painted.

I will take the case of the average subaltern belonging to some "crack," "expensive" corps, stationed at Aldershot. He has probably been brought up at Eton or some other public school, where, if his classical education is open to criticism, he has, at any rate, learnt that to be honest, to be clean, and to "play the game" are the elementary principles of gentlemanly conduct. He has passed into the Army through Sandhurst or the Militia. For some months he has been drilled in the ranks, side by side with the private soldier whom it is now his privilege to command. He has discovered that England expects every officer to do his own "duty," and that his brother officers occasionally expect him to be good-natured enough to do theirs as well. He lives in barracks. His room is simply furnished with a camp bedstead, a wash-hand stand, a plain deal table, a bath, a chest of drawers, and a strip of carpet. A few photographs (luxuries these) adorn his dressing table, where a volume of the Badminton Library on "Polo" and Taylor's immortal treatise on "Golf" lie side by side with a copy of the battalion "Orders for the Day," the new Drill Book—there is a new Drill Book every year, from which the student may learn that the evolutions which he has practised for the last twelve months are abolished and that he must begin his studies afresh against Clever's "Minor Tactics" and a Manual of Military Law.

Let us accompany him on his daily round of duty. He rises at 6 a.m., and partakes of a breakfast of ham and eggs, with the occasional (admitted) luxury of a sausage. At 8 o'clock his "Company Orders" claim his attention, when he punishes the various delinquents who are brought before him, or releases them to be dealt with by the commanding officer. Half an hour later he probably parades his company for what is known as "company training." He marches his men to some adjacent common, where manoeuvres of a varied kind, punctuated by lectures on fortification, elementary tactics, etc., keep him occupied until 12.30. He then returns to barracks, inspects his company's room, and is ready for a simple lunch at half-past one. In the afternoon he finds other duties awaiting him. There is a report of a military band to be written, a tactical scheme to be worked out, a topographical sketch to be completed. Or there is work to do on some "company training" exercise. He has to pay his company and to keep a precise record of the accounts. He may find himself detailed as a member of a regimental court-martial or of a board. He may have to superintend miniature range rifle practice or attend a war-game. From March to September, the period during which the various trainings (company, battalion, brigade, divisional, etc.) are in progress the officer is on his legs from morning till night. Then

MORE OPPORTUNITIES THAN EVER BEFORE

J. J. Hill Says There Is a Dearth of Young Men to Seize Them.

"I'll tell you this: there are more opportunities than there are young men to take advantage of them. You say that life is more complex, and that as a result the personal incentive has vanished in proportion. That is perfectly correct except the conclusion. The world is bigger and life is more complex, but who will gain say that if the world has grown bigger the opportunities have with it, and that if life is more complex, it at least results in a greater variety of opportunities."

"A young man has always had to help make his own opportunities, and he must do that to-day as ever. But young men fail more nowadays than they used to because they expect to rap almost as soon as they sow. That is the very great trouble with the young men of the present. They expect opportunities to come to them without laborious or proper shaping of things so that opportunities will drift their way. You have to keep your eyes open and catch hold of things; they'll not catch hold of you as a rule."

"Energy, system, perseverance, these are great components of success in a young man's life, and with them he is bound to succeed as well to-day as he ever succeeded. He must have a set standard of achievement; he must make up his mind what he is going to do in the world, and then keep fighting for the standard."

"But with that set purpose the young man must have the ability to go with the current of things. If a young fellow doggedly fights the world and circumstances without sense or reason all the time, he is liable to get nothing more than a sore head. He must know how to take advantage of the opportunities to use his brains in short. A young man who has no brains ought to find it out, and learn to depend upon and get what benefits he can from the brains of others."

"Of course, the biggest chance for a young man to-day is to go on properly. Wasn't it Artemus Ward who wrote of that very funny regiment composed entirely of brigadier generals? Well, that's the way the world would be if every one were a general. Men must oblige others, at least, if that is the position in which destiny places them."

"But at least the young man who practices application, application, application, will get everything that he is fitted for, and maybe more. What is success? Man goes on and on and desires increase. My ambition and designs as a young man were moderate that it would interest no one to know what they were. But they increased with opportunities. Opportunities are waiting for young men to seize them. But they are not being grasped as they should be. Young men are not arising to occasions in adequate numbers. And it is all because they expect to slip to the top of the ladder before they know whether it has any rungs or not."

Forty-one years ago Mr. James J. Hill, whose opinions are here given, was a clerk on a small steamboat plying up and down the Mississippi. Not many years later he controlled the line of steamboats on which he had been employed, and since then his life has been a series of successful enterprises. To-day he is known as one of the "fathers of railways" in America.

Many stories are told of his methods of dealing with his employees. To one man he once showed great consideration, and finally employed him under a five years' contract at a big salary. In six months Mr. Hill detected the man. His great way of showing this dislike was to summon him in the course of a conference and put before him a proposition under consideration. If this man expressed himself in favor of the proposition Mr. Hill would arise, sweep the papers on the floor, and cry:

"Mr. — is in favor of this, eh? Then this proposition must be hopelessly bad; clear out, all of you; I won't touch it."

There are hundreds of these stories. But there is another side. One employee has nothing but love for him. He needed \$12,000 badly, and he went to Mr. Hill and stated his predicament. He had no security, but Mr. Hill gave him the \$12,000 in just thirteen seconds. That was because he knew his man, as he knows every man with whom he comes in contact.

Another man was regarded as incompetent, and his associates clamored with Mr. Hill for his removal. Mr. Hill thought it over for a while, and then raised the man to a more important position, where he was immediately successful and is to-day. There are hundreds of such stories also, all going to show that Mr. Hill was a great fellow man.

He loves to fish, when he is not too busy. He loves to fish for salmon in particular, and when he has time to indulge in his fishing, he takes his yacht, the Wacoona, being as finely appointed as any in American waters. No subordinate in his employ knows when Mr. Hill will step in and countermand every order, issuing new ones. He does this everywhere, keen, inexorable and fiercely indomitable.

An active brain and an iron will are his cornerstones, and his keynote is courage.

A man's hair, as a rule, turns grey five years sooner than a woman's.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Bickel and Rushworth, carrying on business under the name of the Victoria Steam Laundry, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The above business will in future be carried on by Bickel and Rushworth.

Victoria, Sept. 12th, 1906.

Take Them In.

A good many strangers come into this city every day who do not stop at hotels and they read the "Boarders Wanted" ads. with a pretty strong personal and urgent interest.

There's Many A Slip CAMP COFFEE

Ask for it at your Store, or at the Victoria Coffee Company, 1111 Douglas St., Victoria.



EXCLUSIVE FABRICS.

Semi-ready customers are exclusive fabric wearers!

They wear personality fitting garments—suits that become their individuality.

We have always insisted on superior tailoring in Semi-ready. A long time ago we found that the best of tailoring could be marred and much good time wasted by poor materials.

Thus we buy exclusive designs of the most beautiful fabrics from the best makers in the British Empire.

Worsted and fine serges from Sir Titus Salt, Bart., Saltaire, England. Mohair and Alpaca linings from the same concern. Vicunas, Black and Blue Serges from Joshua Garnett & Sons, of Idle, near Bradford, England. And magnificent Scotch Tweed and Scotch Cheviot suitings from the most celebrated makers of these cloths in the world—Brown Brothers, Galashields, Scotland.

Absolutely exclusive—so few suits in each City that your suit is exclusively yours.

Semi-ready Tailoring

B. WILLIAMS & CO., Sole Agents,
68-70 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

A Noted Singer.

Enrico Caruso, the world's greatest tenor, will visit your home and sing for you through the Victor Gold Moulded Red Seal Records. These records are a marvel in the beauty of their tone, and their ability to give the high and low notes of Caruso's exquisite voice.

Victor and Berliner Talking Machines For Sale

CALL AND SEE US.

THOS. PLIMLEY

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, VICTORIA, B. C.

No One Need Be Bald

Premature baldness is unnatural and absolutely unnecessary. It is, indeed, remarkable that so many youths and men in the prime of life will remain in that deplorable state, when by the use of proper remedies and the observance of the laws of health and nature they can again become the possessors of as fine and luxuriant heads of hair as they desire.

If you would have dark, rich, long, thick hair, you must see that your hair is well nourished. Starving hair falls out, turns grey, does not grow, keeps dry and rough.

Janes' Hair Restorer

FOR SALE AND GUARANTEED BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS. 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle.

TALKING PARROTS

From \$5 up. Shipped safely to any point by express. Write for Price List. We make specially low prices to get these birds in all parts of Canada to advertise COTTAM BIRD SEED.

24 BATHURST ST., LONDON, ONT.

Dissolution of Partnership

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Bickel and Rushworth, carrying on business under the name of the Victoria Steam Laundry, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The above business will in future be carried on by Bickel and Rushworth.

Victoria, Sept. 12th, 1906.

Take Them In.

A good many strangers come into this city every day who do not stop at hotels and they read the "Boarders Wanted" ads. with a pretty strong personal and urgent interest.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

Cowichan Agricultural EXHIBITION AT DUNCANS

Saturday, September 22nd

Splendid programme of field sports and games of all kinds. Baseball game in the afternoon.

\$1 Victoria to Duncan and Return \$1

Children Under 12, 50 Cents.

Good going and returning Saturday, Sept. 22nd only. Train leaves E. & N. Depot at 9.00 a. m.

For all information apply to

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TO GOVERNMENT ST.

2--Transcontinental Trains Daily--2

Oriental Limited leaves Seattle 9.30 a. m., Fast Mail leaves Seattle 8 p. m. Connection from Victoria via S. S. Indianapolis or Princess Victoria.

GREAT NORTHERN S. S. CO. FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. Minnesota, October 20th, 1906.
S. S. Dakota, November 28th, 1906.

JAPAN-AMERICAN S. S. LINE.
S. S. Tanga Maru will sail on Sept. 13th, 1906, for Japan and China ports, carrying freight and passengers.
For rates, folders and full information call on or address

E. R. STEPHEN
General Agent,
75 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

FOR San Francisco

LEAVE VICTORIA 1.30 P.M.

Umatilla, Oct. 2
City of Buchla, Sept. 22
Queen, Sept. 27
Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.
EXCURSIONS around the Sound every five days.

For South Eastern Alaska

Connecting at Skagway with the W. D. & Y. Railway.

LEAVE SEATTLE 9 P. M.

S. S. Cottage City, Humboldt, or City of Seattle, Sept. 19, 22, 25, Leave Victoria, 8 a. m., City of Seattle, Sept. 28.
Passengers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay.
For further information obtain folder.
Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

TICKET OFFICES.

VICTORIA: 58 Government and 61 Wharf Sts. R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., Agents.
C. D. DUNN, Gen. Passenger Agent,
10 Market St., San Francisco.

THE Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 134 Third St

"THE MILWAUKEE"

"Pioneer Limited," St. Paul to Chicago.
"Overland Limited," Omaha to Chicago.
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No train in the service of any railroad in the world equals in equipment that of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. They own and operate their own sleeping and dining cars and give their patrons an excellence of service not obtainable elsewhere.
Berths in their sleepers are longer, higher and wider than similar cars on other lines. They protect their trains by the Block system.

R. W. BOYD
Commercial Agent,
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NORTHERN PACIFIC

\$84.50 to Buffalo and Return

Tickets sold Oct. 5th and 6th. Final Limit Nov. 15th.

"ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP AGENCY."

Tickets issued and berths reserved covering passage to and from all European points.

A. D. CHARLTON, E. E. BLACKWOOD, A. G. P. A., General Agent, Portland, Ore. Victoria, B. C.

The Traveling Public

Is quick to recognize and patronize the line offering the best value for their money. The "BEST OF EVERYTHING" is to be found on

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and at rates as low as can be had on inferior lines. Night fast trains daily between St. Paul and Chicago, making close connections with all Pacific Coast trains in Union Depot, for all eastern and southern points.

For all information regarding rates, reservations, etc., call or write

F. W. PARKER, General Agent
720 Second Avenue, Seattle

Oceania S. S. Co.

S. S. ALAMEDA, ST. FRANCISCO, 1906.
S. S. SONOMA, for Honolulu, Samoa, Auckland and Sydney, Oct. 4, 2 p. m.
S. S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, Oct. 17, 11 a. m., 11.55 round trip.

S. S. SPECIFIC, 1906, Co. Agents, 1111 Douglas St., Victoria, B. C.

R. P. RITHET & CO. LTD., VICTORIA.

JUST ARRIVED

Large shipment of Chinese Pongee silk, best quality; also Japanese Cotton Crepe, of all colors and prices, for sale by piece or by yard, or in any quantity required, at lowest prices.

WAH YUN & CO.
15 and 16 Cormorant Street, Next the Fire Department. Telephone 14.

WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE

Through tickets to Dawson, Conrad, City, Caribou, White Horse, Y. T. and Athol, B. C., are now on sale at all railway and steamship offices. Connections made at Skagway with our daily trains, at White Horse and Caribou with our lake and river steamers, and at Dawson with steamers for Chena, Fairbanks and other Lower Yukon River points.
For information apply to
J. H. ROGERS,
Traffic Manager,
Mackinnon Building, Vancouver, B. C.

THE KLONDIKE, ATLIN AND TANANA GOLD FIELDS

EXTRA FINE SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

English Walnuts

PER 15c POUND

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

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Where You Get the Best Things to Eat and Drink. R1677

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The best place to sell your goods in
large or small quantities.
Goods consigned for sale covered by
Fire Insurance.

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MAYNARD & SON

Auctioneers, 58 Broad St

We will hold our Regular Sale

To-Night, 8 o'clock

Among other things, there will be a
fine line of ENAMELLED WARE AND
SAMPLES.

Maynard & Son, Auctioneers.

Messrs. L. Eaton & Co.

(Having the exclusive privilege) will hold a

Monster Sale

AT THE

Fair Grounds

ON

Friday Sept. 28th 11 a.m.

Of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry,
Farm Machinery, Buggies, Wagons, etc.,
etc. The sale will include a large herd of
Durhams, a herd of pure bred Jersey, a
herd of Angora Goats.

The Auctioneers L. EATON & Co

PHONE 1114. 78 FORT ST.

Mr. Stewart Williams

will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THE OLD DOUGLAS HOUSE,

Elton Street, James Bay, on Thursday Oct. 4th.

At 2 p.m. the whole of her Useful Board-
ing House, Furniture and Effects, Com-
prising: Bedroom Suites, Toilet Sets,
Stoves, Heaters, Oilcloth, Linoleum,
Carpets, Bed Clothes, Chairs, Lamps,
Dining and Table Cupboards, Ward-
robes, Mattings, Rugs, Screens, Kitchen
Tables, Cooking Utensils, Fixtures, Cur-
tains, Cutlery, etc., etc. Particulars later.
The Auctioneer, STEWART WILLIAMS.

ARMS FOR CUBANS.

They Have Big Order Placed With Ger-
mans—Congressman Expects Inter-
vention.

New York, Sept. 22.—The Tribune to-day
says that the Cuban revolutionary junta
in this city, it was learned yesterday,
ordered in Germany about three weeks
ago for use by the rebels, a large quan-
tity of arms and ammunition, the ship-
ment of which has been temporarily
countermanded pending the result of the
peace negotiations now in progress. The
shipment of arms and ammunition, it in-
cluded 5,000 Mauser rifles and a million car-
tridges, the entire order amounting to
\$50,000 cash. If the peace negotiations in
Havana fall through, the arms will be im-
mediately shipped to the insurgents in
Cuba.

Cabinet May Resign.

Havana, Sept. 22.—A congressman
whose relations with the administration
are exceedingly close, asserted this morn-
ing that Palma and the members of his
cabinet probably would resign to-day
that intervention was expected on Sep-
tember 25th.

Saturday Special:

Maconachie's Marmalade
a 7-Pound Tin 65 Cents

THE WEST END GROCERY COMPANY

SYDNEY J. HEALD, Manager.

PHONE 18.

45 GOVERNMENT STREET.

P. O. BOX 566.

EX. S. S. "TELEMACHUS"

"Hubbuck's" Genuine White Lead
"Hubbuck's" Genuine Pale Boiled Linseed Oil
Peter McQuade & Son

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
78 WHARF STREET.

Finch's Clothing

Represents a lifetime of
high-grade tailoring expe-
rience, with a record of suc-
cess equalled by few stores on
the continent.
For Quality and Style we
recommend our

\$15.00 Overcoats

and \$20.00 Suits.

as the best value offered
anywhere in Canada, made
from imported Woolens,
and vastly superior to what
you usually get at the price.
ALWAYS A PLEASURE TO
SHOW GOODS.

Finch & Finch
57 GOVERNMENT ST.
VICTORIA, B.C.

AFFAIRS OF THE FORESTER ORDER

DR. ORONHYATEKHA
IS CROSS EXAMINED

Cost of Temple Building Obligated Execu-
tive to Employ Unusual Methods
Owing to Their Charter.

(Associated Press.)
Toronto, Sept. 22.—A rake off in con-
nection with the absorption of the Pro-
vincial Trust Company was brought
out by Mr. Shepley in his inquiry into
Foresters' affairs before the insurance
commission this morning. Mr. Wilson
who acted for the provincial trusts,
was paid \$1,000 of Foresters' money, a
fact of which Dr. Oronhyatekha was
unaware until to-day. William Laid-
law, K. C., charged \$7,400 for his ser-
vices on behalf of the Foresters, and
left a balance of \$52 against the order
in the transaction.

"Lawyers generally get all that is
allowed and squeeze more," said Dr.
Oronhyatekha. "The might 'at' least
have balanced it."
Mr. Tilley then took up the exami-
nation, going into the erection of the
Foresters' temple. The order had
authorities to hold only \$100,000 real es-
tate, but when the temple was project-
ed, this was increased by the Ottawa
House of Commons to \$250,000. Dr.
Oronhyatekha admitted that the ex-
ecutive knew that the building would
cost twice that sum, but they desired
to go ahead, hoping that parliament
would become enlightened enough to
give the necessary power. The site was
purchased in the name of Miss
Jean Bailey, private secretary of Dr.
Oronhyatekha. This, said the supreme
chief-ranger, was not to deceive the in-
surance department, but to secure a
better bargain in buying the property.
The I. O. F. then put a mortgage of
\$200,000 on the property. When the
temple was completed, an auxiliary
company, the Ontario Realty Co., was
formed to hold that portion of property
in excess. The officers were members
from the I. O. F., and shares were paid
for with Foresters' money. The com-
pany took over two-fifths of the prop-
erty valued at \$240,000, and the order
took a mortgage for that amount.

In the afternoon Dr. Oronhyatekha
admitted that the Ontario Realty Co.
was formed to protect Foresters from
prosecution for violating the act. It
passed out of existence when its pur-
pose had been served. None of those
connected with it received any remun-
eration, their services being given for
good of the order. Miss Bailey re-
ceived \$1,000 for the use of her name
in buying the property.
Mr. Tilley put in a statement showing
that the temple had cost a total of
\$251,500.45. From which \$62,500.00 and
\$144,177.89 had been written off leaving
the present valuation \$144,822.56.
The evidence of the Independent
order of Foresters in running the
Temple Cafe on Bay Street, Toronto,
a few years ago, was the subject of
some questioning by Mr. Shepley. Al-
though the experiment failed to be a
financial success, Dr. Oronhyatekha
stated that he was told it would have
been a tremendous success if liquor had
been sold, but the order steadily re-
fused to permit the sale of liquor.

THE "OVERSEAS" MAIL

Arrived at Quebec Ahead of Time—
Empress of Britain Sails

Quebec, Sept. 21.—The "overseas mail"
train reached here this afternoon two
hours ahead of its schedule time, and
at four later the C. P. R. steamship
Empress of Britain was on her way
to Liverpool.

The "overseas" train left Vancouver

PEARS

A quantity of good Pears
suitable for car shipments

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

By F. R. STEWART & CO.

Monday night at 7 o'clock, six hours
behind its schedule, and arrived to-
day at 2 o'clock, having crossed the
continent in 88 hours, allowing three
hours for the difference in time, or at
an average speed of 35 miles an hour.
This is a very long distance record for
an unbroken trip by one continuous
train. The distance to be covered un-
der the new mail contract is over 12,000
miles, and three-fourths of the mileage
has been made sharp on time, leaving
the Empress of Britain plenty of lee-
way to land the Oriental mails within
the stipulated 30 days.
The Empress carried 130 first class
cabin passengers, of whom 17 were
from the Orient, 12 second cabin and
150 third. Canadian Pacific officials are
naturally jubilant over the easy ful-
filment of a fact that some imagined
was beyond accomplishment.

THE ALMONTE FIRE

Names of Those Who Lost Property in
Ontario Town.

(Associated Press.)

Almonte, Sept. 21.—A disastrous fire
broke out this morning between 3 and
4 o'clock in some frame structures in
the rear of T. H. White's building on
Mill street. The fire gained consid-
erable headway before the fire company
arrived. The buildings being frame
burned with great rapidity. Word was
sent to Carleton Place and the fire
company from that place responded.

The following are sufferers: H. H.
Cole, building and contents, total loss;
T. R. White, building, total loss and P.
Timmins, tenant, total loss; E. Scott
and Miss Cairns, tenants of L. W.
Shipman, and Shipman building, total
loss; Miss Paterson, owner and R. M.
McFarlane, tenant, total loss; G. Pater-
son, owner, and W. West, tenant, both
total loss; W. Bell, tenant of Wylie
premiere, building and building con-
tents; J. K. Cole, dwelling,
and S. L. Lawford, and R. Lockart,
building, total loss, contents saved; T.
R. White, dwelling, total loss, tenant,
J. Hartnett, saved contents; Miss Pat-
erson, dwelling, total loss, tenant, J.
Silson, contents saved. The loss will
approximate \$125,000, with considerable
insurance as yet unknown.

MANITOBA BANK ROBBERY.

No Trace of Man Who Stole Three
Thousand Dollars at Kinkinno.

(Associated Press.)

Kinkinno, Man., Sept. 22.—The bank
robbery is still a mystery. The popu-
lation of Kinkinno is but little over 200
and a stranger could hardly be in town
without being noticed. No stranger was
here on the night of the robbery as
far as known, and no resident is
missing from home, and consequently
it is generally believed that whoever
robbed the bank is still calmly walking
around town.

The extraordinary thing that puzzles
everybody is how the clerk could have
left the office with the safe-open. The
manager, Mr. Cady, was in the bank
until 7:45, and when he went out he
took the clerk, Hickman, to put his
books away and close the safe when he
had finished his work. Hickman finish-
ed immediately afterwards and went
upstairs to the rooms which he oc-
cupies. He had scarcely begun to read
when he thought he heard the safe
door click. He went down and as soon
as he reached the foot of the stairs a
bullet just missed his head. A second
shot followed and he was stunned. He
came to almost at once and found his
left temple and ear burned. The place
was in darkness and Hickman did not
see his assailant crossing the street.
He informed the people of the hotel
that he had been shot and Cady and a
friend ran to the bank, one going to
the front door and the other to the
back. No one found the safe open and the cash box,
which contained \$3,000 of currency,
missing.

Every available man in the town was
pressed into service and in half an
hour men armed with shotguns and
rifles were driving out on every trav-
elled road in search of the fugitive. No
suspicious travellers were found, how-
ever, and so far as definite information
goes, no one seems to have any idea
who the thief or thieves are.

WARSHIP SINKING.

Amsterdam, Sept. 22.—A special dis-
patch from Newcastle declares that
the Netherlands coast defence ironclad
Piet Hein is sinking because of the
opening of a sea-cock, which it was im-
possible to close. The boilers of the
vessel already are sunk.



Everybody Smokes Old Chum.

BOTH DECLARED INSANE.

Eather Mitchell and Maud Creffield
Ordered to Be Deported to Oregon
Insane Asylum.

Seattle, Sept. 21.—Superior Judge
Frater this morning ordered Eather
Mitchell and Maud Creffield, charged
with the murder of George Mitchell,
to be deported to Oregon. The order
of the court was made upon the
report of the insanity commission
that both women were insane. The
sheriff was ordered to turn the women
over to the superintendent of the Ore-
gon insane asylum. Prosecuting At-
torney McKintosh ordered that the women
be tried. Judge Frater, however,
stuck their cases from the trial calendar. Prosecuting Attorney McKintosh
will apply to the Supreme court for
a writ of prohibition preventing the
deportation of the women.

The women are being deported under
a statute passed by the last legislature,
providing that persons who are not
legal residents of the state may be
taken by the sheriff to the place from
whence they came. The superintendent
of the Oregon asylum cannot receive
the women without a legal order from
the Oregon courts. This will necessitate
a hearing in Oregon, and the women,
if found sane in Oregon, will have to
be liberated.

GET FIVE YEARS.

Bribed Officials Will Have Time to Re-
flect in Prison.

(Associated Press.)

Warsaw, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Grynay Gib-
bon and Wm. Blackson, the former super-
visor of Erie county, who was convicted
last night of having accepted a bribe of
\$5,000 in connection with the contract
for removing the bodies from the old North
street cemetery, the site of the new 6th
regiment armory, were sentenced this
morning by Justice Lambert to five years
in Auburn prison. A stay until a week
from Monday was granted.

OFFICIAL DEAD.

Washington, Sept. 22.—L. C. Foster,
an assistant attorney in the depart-
ment of justice, formerly general agent
of that department, died at his home
here yesterday. He was 54 years old.

MANCHURIA "PLASTERED."

The Pacific Commercial Cable Company
Want Heavy Damages.

(Associated Press.)

Honolulu, Sept. 22.—The steamship
Manchuria, which was hoisted last Sun-
day, is now in charge of United States
Marshal Hendry under an attachment
from the Pacific Commercial Cable
Co. for \$200,000 for the services of the
Cable Company's steamer Restorer in
salvaging the steamer. The label alleges
that the Manchuria is worth \$2,000,000,
and that she had a cargo worth half a
million.

ARNOLD DEAD.

Conspirator Against President Lincoln
Passed Away at Age of Seventy-
Eight.

(Associated Press.)

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 22.—Samuel Bland
Arnold, who confessed that he was a
party to a conspiracy to abduct President
Lincoln which culminated in the assas-
sination of the President by Booth, died
yesterday at the home of relatives in
Waverley, a suburb of this city, aged 78
years.

HELPED TO WIN PENNANT.

(Associated Press.)

Boston, Sept. 22.—From the official fig-
ures of the New England league made
public to-day the three leading regu-
lar batters of the organization are in the
Worcester outfield, their batting helping
that team to win this season's pennant.
Jesse Burkett, formerly of the Boston
Americans, leads the list with an aver-
age of .346. The best run maker of the
league was Madden, of Haverhill, with
eighty.

RECOVERING BISHOP'S BODY.

(Associated Press.)

Hongkong, Sept. 22.—The steamer Shaso
Sing, from Canton, sighted the body of
Bishop Moore, the Anglican bishop who
was slain in the recent typhoon, off
Castle Peak bay. The steamer Strand
has been dispatched to recover the body.

Without having regained conscious-
ness long enough to tell the police the
complete story of an attack made on
him, William Frede, proprietor of a
clothing house on Market street, San
Francisco, died from the effects of a
beating inflicted on him in his store
last Friday afternoon by two unknown
robbers, who rifled the cash drawer and
took his watch.

Joe Wilson, a saloonkeeper, shot and
killed F. C. Gilson, merchant, at Cres-
ton, Cal. Wilson's wife and Gilson were
in a buggy when Wilson stopped them
and shot the latter. Jealousy is as-
signed as the cause of the act. Wilson
later gave himself up to the authori-
ties.

Tartan Dressmakers.—Just in some
of the most lovely tartans ever shown
in Victoria. See them, 25c, 50c, 75c,
and \$1.00 per yard. Robinson's cash
store, 56 Yates street.

REGISTER REGISTER REGISTER

The last day for receiving applica-
tions for placing names on the
provincial voters' list is 30 Mon-
day next. The old list is not can-
celled but all new applications and
transfers must be attended to be-
fore the date mentioned.

The qualifications for electors are
as follows:
1. Every male person who has attained
the age of 21 years, and is not dis-
qualified by any law of the province,
and being entitled within this province
to the privileges of a natural-born
British subject and being able to
read the act, or a portion thereof,
having resided in the province for
six months, and in the electoral dis-
trict in which he claims to vote for
one month of that period immedi-
ately previous to sending in his
claim to vote, and being duly
registered.
SEE THAT YOUR NAME IS ON
THE LIST.



NEW ARRIVALS
A large shipment of BEST ENGLISH IRON. KET-
TLES, SAUCEPANS, STOCK POTS,
both tin and enamel lined.



TELEPHONE 606

JOHNSTON'S TRANSFER, 135 DOUGLAS ST.

RATES CUT IN TWO

HACKS FOR HIRE

Driving Loads - 75c per hour

G. J. JOHNSTON Proprietor



Perfect Comfort

Why any business man should
regulate himself, by using incom-
plete office lighting, when for a
dollar or two we can fit him out
with a PERFECT DESK LAMP,
is a mystery. We presume they do
not know how cheap these lamps
are.

HINTON ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

29 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

TRY

E. B. MARVIN & CO

74 Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.

For Marine Hardware, Yacht and Launch Supplies

Manila, Hemp and Cotton Cordage. Local, Can-
adian and British White Lead and Paints.

Tar Pitch, Rosin and Oakum, Cotton Duck and Flax

Canvas, Flags, Galvanized and Black Steel Wire Rope

MARRIED.

JACKSON-TAYLOR—At New Westmin-
ster, on Sept. 18th, by Rev. T. W. Tay-
lor, C. Jackson and Miss Taylor.

PUNTER-RICHARDS—At Vancouver, on
Sept. 18th, by Rev. J. Simpson, Charles
Punter and Miss Ethel Richards.

TWEEDALE-WOOD—At Vancouver, on
Sept. 18th, by Rev. G. A. Wilson, Cyril
A. Tweedale and Miss Clara Wood.

COFMANN-KEMP—At Vancouver, on
Sept. 18th, by Rev. J. Wilson, Julius
William Cofmann and Annie J. Kemp.

FORBES-ANDERSON—At Vancouver, on
Sept. 18th, by Rev. Dr. Fraser, James
Forbes and Miss Mary Anderson.

CRAWLEY-MANSON—At Vancouver, on
Sept. 18th, by Rev. Dr. Fraser, Thomas
Crawley and Hilda Victoria Manson.

DIED.

LIVINGSTON—At Vancouver, on Sept.
18th, Mrs. B. Livingston, aged 61 years.

COAL

J. KINGHAM & CO.

Victoria Agents for the
Nanaimo Collieries

NEW WELLINGTON COAL

The best household fuel in the mar-
ket at current rates. Anthracite coal
for sale. Dealers in Cord and Cut
Wood.

OFFICE 34 BROAD ST.

TELEPHONE 647.

Double Your Milk Supply

WITH WHAT?

CREAMERY

CHOP FEED

We beg to call your attention to the
particular kind of Feed, manufactured
only by ourselves and having nothing
but the best of grains in its manufac-
ture. Each sack contains enough oil
cake in sufficient quantity so that no
other ilk producer need be added, ex-
cept SYLVESTER'S STOCK FOOD.
This Creamery Chop Feed has been on
the market for three years and our
sales increasing, establishing the fact
that if the quality was not in the feed
it would die a natural death.

Do not run away with the idea that
anything is good enough for your cow,
as you cannot expect something for
nothing, and by using cheap inferior
feeds you are losing money. We want
you to buy the best.

Increased sales.

Sylvester Feed Co.

55-57 JAMES ST.

ROSLYN COAL

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